Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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The Bellefonte Republican

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Politics of the Times.

That the present condition of politics and political parties in this country are uncertain, is a question beyond dispute. On the questions of the day now most prominent before the people party lines are disregarded, and prominent Republican and Democratic statesmen jointly advocate and vote together in favor of certain measures, as in case of the silver bill, and they also jointly antagonize each other on the same great questions.

The depressed condition of trade and the wide-spread financial ruin and suffering imposed upon the people in consequence thereof, and which has taxed the patience and endurance of the people to the utmost extent of their capacity, until they have resolved to make known their wants in a manner so as to command the ear and attention of their representatives, render the adoption of a policy that may most speedily bring relief to the wants of the people and restore our prostrate industries, and afford employment for the idle labor afloat throughout the country. No well settled or defined policy has yet been fixed upon by the leaders of the nation as the best to be adopted by the nation to secure most speedily the relief demanded. Popular sentiment, which has sprung in part from the masses looking in upon themselves and brooding over and contemplating their wrongs, real and imaginary, demands many changes, some of which are reasonable and right, and some of which are radically wrong. Among the changes demanded, and which are reasonable, are a change in the financial policy of the government, a change in the commercial and marine policy of the government, whereby foreign markets may be secured for the surplus products of our manufacturing, agricultural and other industries, and the preservation of a system of protection that will foster and encourage our home industries and develop our internal resources.

These are great questions, and have been prominently forced upon the country by the imperative necessities of the people. They must be met, and fairly met, at as early a day as is at all practicable. Upon these questions there is no unity or harmony in either or both the present political organizations. So far as their treatment is concerned by the present representatives of the people, it may be that party lines will be disregarded and that the needed legislation will be enacted without the delay of electing a new Congress fresh from the people.

Will the division of party leaders and the people, and the disregarding of party lines, work a disintegration of the Republican and Democratic parties, and result in the organization of a third that will have any possible chance of becoming national? We think not. Because the readiness with which Congress is disposed to yield to the wants of the people, and the fact of the difference of views upon the questions of finance, tariff, &c., being largely of a local and sectional character, there will be independence enough in the legislative department of the government to disregard party lines upon these questions and yet maintain party organization upon all questions purely political. The very fact that Senators and members of Congress vote upon these questions not as Democrats and Republicans, is an encouraging sign that they will not in the future be treated as merely political questions, and that they may be legislated upon more wisely and fairly, and with a special view to the nation's weal, and not with a view to advance the interests of any political party or any special class or interest.

To organize a party upon these questions alone as its foundation, you at once make the questions purely political, and the questions themselves are made to subserve the interests of party rather than party subserve the interests of these great questions. The wants of the people will be met by either one or the other of the present political parties, or by their joint action, independent of party, much sooner and more successfully and thoroughly than they ever will be in and through a new political organization.

The remonetization of silver, the granting of subsidies to build lines of ocean steamers, and the preservation of a protective policy, with proper economy in the administration of the affairs of the government, and the practice of a true economy and temperance on the part of the people themselves, will soon start the wheels of industry and afford employment for the unemployed. These being accomplished, the reasons urged for a new party cease.

The many labor organizations and the army of tramps, nine-tenths of whom are so by choice and profession, and who mean plunder and rapine, and design to feed upon the honest earnings of others, are ready to identify themselves with new political organizations and dominate them to gratify their own wild notions and base purposes. Nearly every interest that becomes organized into a society, and imagines itself to be encroached upon by some other interest, whether a rival one or not, seems to think its safe and speedy remedy is to organize a political party to run the government. Thus we have the laboring man's party; the Greenback party; the Temperance party; the Hard Money party, and the Democratic and Republican parties. Many political parties are the bane of the Republic. The safety of the nation depends upon the existence of two great political parties pretty evenly balanced.

The prevailing evil of the times is the impatience and unrest of the people, and the existence of too many mediocre statesmen who have ambitions for political fame and honor. In nearly every community we see plenty of men who have been failures all their lives in the management of their own affairs, and who would be the very last men that would be called upon to transact business for others in a trust capacity, imagine themselves to be statesmen and aspire to make laws and execute them for the government of other people and even a nation, who have never been able to govern themselves or manage their own affairs with any degree of success, but who have been miserable failures all their lives. New political organizations, engendered out of the apparent wants of certain classes, when they embody elements of evil that render them unsafe, and when led by the class of men that too frequently assume to lead when their true province is to be led, are never looked upon with favor by the conservative thinking men of the country, and rarely ever become national and are of a very ephemeral existance.

The great necessity of the times is not so much new political parties as a spirit of independent manhood—that independence that grows out of a *consciousness* of *individual strength*, and *self dependence to maintain one's self by one's own industry, temperance and economy*; more special and close attention to the management of *one's own business* and less attention to *party* politics and the management of other people's business.

Reforms are needed, and public sentiment should be properly educated in their favor so as to effectually demand them, and the people should at all times be on the alert and awake to the welfare of the nation and themselves; but they should also learn that needed reforms will and can be more speedily granted through existing organizations when properly demanded than they possibly can be through the organization of new parties.

Fernando Wood's Tariff.

The tariff bill framed by Fernando Wood of New York, and reported last week from the sub-committee appointed by the Committee of Ways and Means to the full Committee of Ways and Means, comes with a great flourish of trumpets in favor of economy and reform.

Under this specious cry Mr. Wood and his Democratic associates have sought to divert public attention from a close scrutiny of the bill and a thorough examination into its merits. Although the bill has been to some extent favorably received on first glance, yet a careful examination of it shows it to be a true child of the free trade ring of New York.

The author of the bill tried to invest it with a claim of some merit because he claimed it to be less cumbersome and that it simplified the collection of duties, and that the cost of collecting the revenue under this bill would not be more than one-half what it is under the present tariff. The real truth is that the bill is more complex and cumbersome than the present tariff, and the cost of collecting the revenue provided for in it would really be in excess of the cost of collection under the present law.

The bill has been apparently shortened, because it drops the schedules enumerating the free list, but the bill proper has more sections than the present law. Most of the text of the bill is taken bodily from the Revised Statutes and seventeen sections are taken wholly from the old law, and yet it is proclaimed by the immaculate Wood as a great reform. The bill strikes a death blow at our staple manufactures. On pig iron the duty is reduced from seven dollars to five dollars per ton, and corresponding reductions are made on the few classes of iron mentioned in the bill, and an *ad valorem* duty of thirty-five per cent. imposed upon all classes of iron not enumerated in the bill. The classes named are so few that it really leaves almost every class of manufactured iron to come into our markets on simply paying an *ad valorem* duty of thirty-five per cent. An *ad valorem* duty amounts to no protection to our home manufactures, because goods are invoiced from foreign manufactures at one-half their real value to their agents here, and thus they defraud the government and ruin our own industries. For instance, steel worth $150 per ton could be invoiced to an agent in this country at $80 per ton, and thus half the duty be saved to the foreign producer and no protection afforded to our home manufacturers. The bill also has reduced the duty fully one-half on manufactured cotton and woolen goods, and also upon certain classes of drugs that come in competition with our own production and manufacture. It also, under pretence of aiding American ship builders by admitting certain materials free as is now done, smuggles in a clause that provides for admitting foreign ships to registry when *"owned wholly by citizens of the United States."* This would kill ship building in the United States, as it would virtually permit foreign built ships to be admitted into our market *free of duty.*

The whole claim for reform and amelioration made for the bill by its author is a sham and a fraud, designed to cover up a most deadly assault upon our staple manufacturing industries and upon the labor interests of the country. The passage of the bill would, inside of six months, necessitate the suspension of most of our furnaces and iron manufactories, and many of our cotton and woolen manufactories. It would thus throw out of employment thousands of men and women who now have constant employment, at not as good wages probably as they should have, and swell the army of tramps and idle labor to most dangerous and threatening proportions. We call upon Congress to reject the proposed reform bill that comes from the hand of Fernando Wood. Its enactment would be a dire calamity to the country and make our present ills two-fold worse than they are at present.

If Congress should pass the bill then we earnestly plead for the interposition of an Executive veto. It has been the boast of the Democratic leaders that they would fasten upon the country their free trade heresy, and they seem determined to make good their boast. We ask the working men of the country to keep on the alert for the action of the free trade Democracy, and not suffer themselves to be deceived by their hollow pretences of reform and economy, and their insincere professions of sympathy for and interest in the welfare of the laboring man and mechanic.

Hamburg Butler.

And now it turns out that Hamburg Massacre Butler, United States Senator from South Carolina, has not only been guilty of inciting the murder of innocent negroes, but has permitted his aristocratic chivalry and high sense of Southern honor to speculate at the expense of the people of his State. It seems that he was a delegate to a tax-payers' convention, held in South Carolina in 1871, the object of which was to take into consideration the question of the bonded indebtedness of the State, and to take action as to the validity of the bonds, and as to whether the tax payers of the State should recognize the funded debt of the State as a valid one or not. This high-toned specimen of Southern honor and chivalry entered into an agreement with some New York brokers, in and by which he was to receive ten per cent. profits realized on $500,000 of the bonds of the State, in consideration of which he was to use *his* influence as a member of the tax-payers' convention of his State to secure the passage of certain resolutions tending to increase the value of South Carolina bonds for *speculative* purposes.

We are surprised to learn that a Southerner, who boasts of his integrity as does this man Butler, and who prides himself on his high sense of Southern honor, would deem it consistent with his honor to enter into a contract as a representative of the people in a State convention to speculate at the cost of the very people whose interests he was supposed to represent. But a Democrat is a Democrat the whole United States over, and a Hamburg Massacre Butler, of South Carolina, is just as ready to grow rich off of, and burden the people of his State, as is a Boss Tweed of New York. The following is the agreement entered into by this Southern aristocrat and his New York brokers, and also the resolutions he secured to be passed by the tax-payers' convention:

Wm. C. Courtenay, John B. Palmer, Wm. E. Everett, James S. Murdock, Columbia, S. C. Rob. Murdock, Charlestown, S. C. New York. Address P. O. Box 2,644.

Office of Courtenay, Everett & Co.
No. 83 Pearl Street,
New York, ——, 187–.

Whereas, the undersigned being desirous to take action to reinstate the value of the bonded debt of the State of South Carolina; It is hereby agreed the undersigned do pay to M. C. Butler and M. W. Gary 10 per cent. of the net gains that may arise from the purchase and sale of at least $500,000 of said State bonds, the increase to be measured by the advance due from an indorsement of the public meeting to be held on or about the 3d day of May next at Columbia, approving the payment in full of all the present bonded debt of the State, and agree to use their best efforts to that effect in consideration of 10 per centum aforesaid mentioned.

W. E. Everett,
L. D. Childs,
J. B. Palmer,
by L. D. Childs,
J. P. Southers.

New York, April 17, 1871.
We accept the terms of the above agreement.
M. C. Butler, Att'y, &c.,
M. W. Gary, Att'y at Law.

The following are two of the resolutions recommended to and adopted by the convention:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that the funded debt of the State, as described in the report of the Committee of Eleven of this body, is a valid debt, and that the honor and funds of the State are lawfully pledged for the redemption thereof.

Resolved, That the general plan for the arrangement of the funded debt suggested by the committee be recommended to the favorable consideration of his Excellency the Governor.

The above came to light in a case of litigation in New York, in which Childs, Southern and W. E. Everett were parties. It is to be hoped that the investigation courted by Butler will be proceeded with, and that the Senate will purge itself of such villainous scoundrels as Hamburg Massacre Butler.

NEW YORK.

Gambling in New York—Its Two Grand Divisions—The Nursery of the Stock Exchange—Reduction in Ventures—The Real Old Tiger—His Chronic Appetite—"Gone to Lunch"—Poker for $500,000—The U. S. vs. Tilden—Re-imposing The Income-Tax.

Special Correspondence.

New York, February 3, 1878.

Gambling is as favorite an occupation now in this city as it was with gold at 250, and every other man a millionaire. The main difference between '65 and '78 is, that in the latter year of grace there are fewer gentlemen who are possessed of the means necessary to indulgence in this recreation, and that those who can so indulge have to do it on a considerably lower scale. Gambling in New York, as all the world knows, is, generally speaking, of two kinds. One kind is done on a green table behind drawn blinds, and the other with the greatest noise and publicity in and about a series of buildings devoted to the purpose. Perhaps I ought to make a third division to include the lottery and policy business, but the two above referred too are sufficient for present purposes.

As I have just hinted, hard times cause the Wall street kind of gambling to languish to some extent, and not the heightened morality of the people. The spirit is willing, but the pocket is very feeble; and many a broker of the olden times, who was wont to make his hundred dollars a day commissions, to wear the softest of raiment, to take a cab if he had occasion to go a block, to have champagne and boned turkey for lunch, and to subsist upon the adipose tissue of the land generally, has now been driven, either to seek some other and more laborious occupation, or to scrape together a shabby living amid the scenes of his former mushroom prosperity.

But while the old original Stock Exchange men suffer by the lowered condition of things, another class of brokers find in it their opportunity. According to the rules of the Exchange, the smallest transaction allowed is for one hundred shares of stock, and the margin required to carry through even this little "deal" is now more than a large proportion of would-be speculators has to risk. So, to hold good the saying that wherever there is a demand there is a supply, a number of brokers have gone into the retail business, so to speak, and opened offices in which the clerk, the mechanic, or the small merchant can operate on as little as five shares, and thus, while enjoying the excitement, the risk, and the exercise of his own sagacity as much perhaps as Gould, Hatch or Keen, stakes only $5, $10, as the case may be. The Stock Exchange men look with great disfavor upon this class of offices, which they contemptuously style "the primary schools;" though why they should feel so is not quite clear. The small offices are really only a nursery for infant speculators. In the language of one of the "primary school" brokers, "There are a good many men who want to speculate and don't exactly know how. They are afraid to risk much and so don't go in. But they can come here and buy or sell just as small a lot as they want to. They can afford to risk five dollars to learn how. Men will come here, speculate a little, get more and more familiar with stock speculation, and go from here to the larger field in the regular Exchange. In that way we shall benefit the business generally."

The other, and rather less reputable style of gambling, while it has suffered in volume with the general decline, possesses too great charms for its votaries to be entirely dropped by any considerable number of them, and so in its various forms it goes steadily on beneath the very eyes and noses of "the finest police in the world," with only occasional and spasmodic interruptions. It is generally supposed by the innocent public that the faro tiger is exclusively a nocturnal animal whose prowling, like that of his congener of the Indian jungle, is only done after honest folk are asleep. This, however, is a great mistake. The New York tiger is a wakeful beast, whose chronic hunger demands victims at all hours. During the day, his growl is the loudest between the hours of twelve and two, when the thousands of merchants and clerks are "out to lunch." Absence from the store or office at this time is not suspicious, and, consequently, those whose tastes incline them to feel the claws of the beast choose this hour for their encounter. I do not mean to be understood as asserting that such are the noon-day exercises of the business community as a whole, but it is safe to say that the number of thousand dollars which are monthly thrown into the jaws of the "animile" alluded to, by all classes of the community—church members and their young sons not excepted—would greatly astonish correct society, were full particulars to be made known.

As in stock speculation, however, the stakes ventured now-a-days seem niggardly beside the reckless betting of flush times. Then thousands were frequently put up where now hundreds, or even tens, are the limits of the ventures. There is even a tradition of a game of poker played by four "solid men" of this city, eight or ten years ago, in which bets ran higher and higher till the game was brought to a close by one of the number, a well-known newspaper proprietor and politician laying down a check for $505,000, and as no one could cover it, taking the pile. I wonder what President Grant's Minister to England would have thought of that.

Every one who took even casual note of the progress of the last Presidential election will remember the campaign accusation brought against Mr. Tilden, to the effect that in 1861 he defrauded the Government by failing to pay his income-tax. I presume no one imagined that to be anything more than a bit of the election mud that always flies freely during a canvas; and it was therefore with considerable surprise that we saw in the papers the other morning an account of the suit of the U. S. against Tilden, which had just come to a hearing in the Circuit Court in this city. But though the suit has actually been brought into court, it will probably amount to nothing, the judge deciding a preliminary point in Tilden's favor, and with such promptness as to indicate that he will treat the remaining questions in like manner. The controlling fact in this case is that the income-tax, although not formally repealed until 1862, was never sought to be collected in 1861, the present suit being the only one ever brought to collect it.

As your readers are, doubtless, aware, there has recently been some talk in Congress about re-imposing this obnoxious tax. How distasteful this act would be to the country is well shown by a petition to Congress, numerously signed, which condemns the measure in vigorous terms, quotes an opinion given by Wm. M. Evarts in 1871, to the effect that the tax is unconstitutional, and concludes with a plain hint that should the bill pass, there will be some such commotion over it as was made by our Massachusetts forefathers about the Parliamentary tax on tea.

Radix.

The Superiority of American Machinery.

Mr. John Fernis, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, writes to the London *Times* that at the Paris Exhibition next year England need fear no Europen rival in the department of machinery; "but there is no doubt we shall have a formidable rival in America." He denies Prof. Goldwin Smith's recent statement that while the United States are likely to oppose England in the manufacture of machinery, this machinery will be only of the heaviest and coarsest kind. "The very opposite of this," he says, "was shown by the Exhibition at Philadelphia." The exhibition, he continues, "where two hundred buildings of various magnitudes, ranging from a log hut to structures of ten, fourteen and twenty acres, were placed in a beautiful park of two hundred and fifty acres, and this again in the center of the grandest public park of some two thousand acres, each of these buildings being as different and unique as the taste of as many different builders—had a picturesqueness and beauty which I fear will never be matched again."

Representative Long, of Allegheny county, has introduced a bill into the House, relating to evidence in prosecutions for libel and slander, which we hope will become a law. The libel law of Pennsylvania, as it stands at present, is a screen and a protection to every rascal in the State, and ought never to have been passed. The press demand its repeal, and the adoption of Mr. Long's bill, the provisions of which are as follows:

The bill provides that after the approval and passage of this act, in all prosecutions of libel under the criminal laws of this Commonwealth, it shall be competent for the accused to produce, in his own behalf and defense, testimony in support of the truthfulness of the alleged libel or slander, and that the publication of the same was not prompted by malice, but was for and in behalf of the puplic benefit. That in all actions pending or hereafter to be prosecuted for the recovery of damages sustained by libelous publications or slanderous utterances, the defendant in the action shall have the right to give evidence of truth of the publication or utterance upon which said act is based, and that it was not prompted by malice, which facts when proven shall go to the jury in abatement or mitigation of damages, which may be returned by the jury as nominal, exemplary or vindictive, as the nature of the case may warrant. Neither conviction under the criminal statutes nor a verdict for damages in a civil action, shall follow when the alleged slander or libel shall be proven to be justifiable or made from proper motives for the public good, or for the purpose of warning the public against improper practices of evil disposed persons or lawless characters. — *Huntingdon Globe.*

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

MY OLD MAN AND ME.

BY MARY E. NEALY.

Old man! we have lived together some fifty years or more;
We have know'd what death and sorrow was and what it was to be poor.
We have worked at night and mornin' to pay for our valley farm,
To get enough for our children to keep 'em all from harm.

Old man, do you remember the day when first we met?
It's been so long, my William, but the day seems near us yet,
When I'd listen to Deacon Rogers the whole dull sermon through,
And a-comin' out o' the doorway met brother John and you.

And John said, "William Harmon, this is my sister Jane,"
And you offered your arm—I took it, and walked adown the lane.
Oh! never, never, that lane appeared a common pathway more,
And I wondered I hadn't noticed its beauty long before.

And now, though a many children—children o' yourn and mine—
Walk in the same old pathway when the sun has ceased to shine,
And the cows in that lane at evenin' come up with tinklin' bells—
When I think o' that mornin', William, my old heart fondly swells.

For the years, though long and toilsome, have been sweetened by your love,
And it seems we *must* go together to the better land above;
For I know that the brightest heaven would be chill and dark for me
If my old man couldn't walk with me beside the silver sea.

Yes! We've had some bitter trials—our dearest one has died;
And our beautiful Araminta, our pet and hope and pride,
Was enticed by a showy stranger—enticed from home and heaven—
But I hope we forgive her now, old man, as we hope to be forgiven!

But, William, the dear ones left us honor and love us yet,
And Time has flung his roses around the old regret;
And with quiet in our bosoms and bleachin', witchin' hair,
We set in the porch to-night, old man, each in our easy chair.

And we try to forget the sorrows that darkened other days,
By thinkin' upon our blessins and the good God's merciful ways;
And we watch the evenin' shadows and know it won't be long
Till we go with each other, William, to the beautiful land of song.

Where all tears will be dried forever, and all will be made plain.
I'm sure you'll not go and leave me alone—your own wife Jane;
For I've noticed very often, when the old folks loved so well,
They're taken away together, to the sound of one passin' bell.

But, old man! the dew's a fallin'—let's go within the door;
I think we will not be left here many seasons more.
So let us try and be cheerful, with never a fret or frown,
And we'll rest together, William, when the sun of life goes down.

—*Graphic.*

MY VANISHED PAST.

I will write on the tomb of my vanished past
This is the "nevermore;"
Here lies the sunshine too bright to last,
This was the golden shore.

This was the land of the poet's song,
This was the artist's dream;
Here were the flowers love dwelt among,
Here was life's fairest gleam;

Here was a heaven come down below,
And in it was left God's smile;
Yet now must the green grass over it grow,
It lived such a little while—

Such a little while, like an island bright,
That has risen far out at sea,
Which on some morrow we find the night
Has changed to a memory.

A memory mine, one that sadly thrills;
And ofttimes I wearily pray
That it may again, if it be God's will,
Come back to my life some day.

But it cannot come. Oh, my dear, dead past!
You are silent forever and still;
But the sunset glories that fade so fast
Shall arise o'er the top of the hill;

And I'll touch the stone with a gentle hand,
And train o'er it flowers fair.
For I think when I wake in that other land,
Perhaps you will meet me there.

Our Story Teller.

English Inheritance.

The fire was burning low in a large but low and dingy apartment, furnished half shabbily, half genteelly, in which sat four persons. The first was a gentleman — indisputably a gentleman, spite of the tarnished dressing gown, according so illy with a pair of bright, showy slippers; spite of the ragged edges of the fine linen at his bosom. He had, moreover, when he rose and paced the floor, an unmistakable military step, which, once attained, is rarely laid by even to the last. Near his chair, which he often left for the only exercise now afforded him, sat a lady apparently some years younger than himself, and dressed in purple satin that must once have been very rich, but which showed only here and there within its broad plaits remnants of its former gala day splendor.

Further from the dull fire, although it was a wintry afternoon, were two young girls both very beautiful—sisters—undeniably, resembling each other very strongly, and apparently submitting to the necessity of shabby clothing, like their elders, for both were clad in coarse and cheap, though exquisitely fitting, dresses of calico. The bright, shining hair in both was carried straight over the ears, ending in a straight knot behind. The dresses were scrupulously high in the throat, and were close at the wrists; and one might have seen that the little boots were mended and darned. Between them lay upon a chair a robe of the same coarse material as their own, yet of a different hue—being a purple, much darker than the faded satin of the mother, and evidently intended for her, although she shrank from its contact, when her daughters attempted to measure a wristband or a belt.

She was a pale, delicate-looking woman, with a decided, high-bred air and a daintiness of word and manner. Every time she addressed her children it was with the punctilious courtliness of one who has moved in the most dignified circles, while they were like two children, in their easy, playful ways, and their quick, gay talk with each other, altered, it might be, into more measured stateliness when addressing the two elders. Yet, in each and all, there was an inexpressible sweetness in every word that seemed to denote a pure and true affection for each member of a family over which had evidently passed some cloud that had flung down poverty at least from its sable folds, if not other evils.

The purple dress was completed, and the mother reluctantly retired into an inner room to put in on. When she came forth the girls were wild in their praises. Truly, it had taken some twelve years from her apparent age as when dressed in the shabby finery of the antiquated satin; and even their father stopped short in his walk to compliment her.

"But when we receive our English inheritance," said Edith, with sparkling eyes, "ah, then mamma shall dress as becomes her fine form and handsome face! She shall be clothed in velvet, Hester, while we will wear only pure white—the simplest and sweetest dress for young maidens, is it not, father?"

"I thought so when your mother was young, dear," answered he, "and doubtless I shall think so when you wear it. But, if you wait for the English inheritance, I am afraid you will not wear white until the bonny brown hair is white also."

Captain Ross was an Englishman by birth, although America was his adopted country. He had held a commission in the army, and twice had been so near promotion that only one life lay between him and a higher title. But the title never came; and when his campaign was over, he was invalided, and suffered to retire, thus shutting out the hope of brighter days.

Like all of his stamp, every resource had been drawn upon for the present. New wealth was to dawn upon him as the future hours developed themselves. The fair, delicate wife, and the tenderly reared children—could he refuse a single luxury to them? No; the highest board, the most expensive attire, the traveling and concerts, operas and parties made up the rest; and when Ross retired on half pay, he was overhead in debts of the most alarming magnitude. To do him justice, he had not intended it, but they must be paid, and he borrowed money to pay them, which had to be refunded little by little out of his scanty means.

Unable to pay board as he had usually done, and unwilling to enter an inferior lodging house, he decided to take a few rooms, and save the expense of a house servant, to have meals for the family sent in from a neighboring hotel.

As if to save them from falling into utter despondency, occasioned by loss of society, poor living an insufficiency of clothing, a report came to their ears that the family of Ross was entitled to a great inheritance in England. It was computed by millions; and Ross and a family of Ellendeens were said to be the sole remaining heirs. So, to keep up the dignity, Mrs. Ross had worn the tarnished remains of a once rich wardrobe, and sported purple satin as if she was "born in the purple." Very unwillingly did she exchange its faded glory—to which the dear girls were so sensitive, and which they dared not openly to attack—for the neat six-penny print, in which she looked only the lady still, seated in her high-backed arm chair, the relic of former splendor.

The English inheritance had been the theme of much serious talk between Captain Ross and his wife, and of still more merry laughter between the two light hearted girls. Deeply as the father and mother regretted their poverty, it was passed over by Edith and Hester as a mere trifle, except for the lack of comforts which their parents needed. With health, natural spirits and kindly hearts, they took the bright side of everything; and in possessing two such charming comforters, Ross and his wife ought not to have called themselves poor.

A knock at the door, a whispered consultation between the girls and some one in the hall, arrested the attention of the father. Edith came back with a quantity of cloth in her hand—a large roll.

"What is that, Edith?" he asked.

"Only some shirts, father, that Hester and I are going to make for Mrs. Harris, in the next house. Her sons are going to sea and she must have them soon."

"Not for pay, I hope, my dear? You will not work for pay?"

The girls cast a glance around the apartment.

"Surely, there's need enough, dear father!" said Hester, almost impatiently. "No one would take us for even decent seamstresses."

"Hush, Hester!" whispered Edith, and the girl's eyes overflowed in a moment. She went up to her father and kissed him.

"I did not mean to reproach you, dear father. Believe me, we like to work for you, if you will allow us. Don't be too proud to let us do so."

Captain Ross turned away, exclaiming, bitterly: "My girls seamstresses!"

Another knock. This time it was a boy with a note to Captain Ross. He read it, answered it, and the boy was gone.

"What is it, papa?" said both the girls at once. He handed it to Edith, and she read it aloud:

"Mr. Horace Ellendeen desires an interview with Capt. Ross, in which to converse with him on the subject of their mutual claim to the inheritance of the Ellendeen property in England. Mr. Ellendeen and his brother intend visiting London, and would like to know the wishes and expectations of Capt. Ross in regard to his own claim."

It was written at a hotel in the next street.

"And where did you appoint an interview, papa, and when?"

"Here, to be sure, and this afternoon."

Mrs. Ross, at this announcement, uttered a regret that she had not kept on her purple satin, but the girls whispered to each other a word or two of unfeigned thankfulness that she had not.

Then followed sundry wise speculations upon the coming man and his errand, in which all took a part. Before they were ended, the two gentlemen entered. They were grave looking men, apparently past thirty years of age, both what might be called good-looking, and, in conversation with Captain Ross, seemed highly intelligent and business-like. They were merchants—going to London on matters connected with the business, and the "inheritance" was only a secondary matter; yet they would, of course, take pains to inquire into its probable chances.

Captain Ross, his wife and daughters, were equally pleased with their new acquaintances. The manly and frank ways of both won their confidence at once, and the promise to call at every opportunity before sailing was very pleasant to those who had enjoyed so little society for many months.

The gentlemen fully redeemed this promise and seemed to regret the time of parting. After they had actually gone, the whole family wondered that they had bestowed so little anxiety about the appearance of themselves and the house in their presence. The sixpenny prints and the faded dressing gown had ceased to occupy their thoughts at all, and Edith and Hester had sewed diligently upon the linen for which they were "to have pay."

It was summer now. The blinds were closed to conceal the worn carpet, and the friendly dimness hid many other deficiencies. The girls sat by the window looking out on the strip of yard, which their landlady called a garden. The mother, now feeble from the close weather and poor food, lay on the sofa. Captain Ross was pacing the room as usual, looking at the piles of linen with a dissatisfied air. Yet he could but brighten up as he heard a soft whisper about "some wine for mamma as soon as this work is done." How could he be unhappy, when he had such dear girls?

It grew dusky while they sat there, and they left off work and began to sing. It was a song they had sung at a large party, when they were little, trembling children, afraid of the magnificence and magnificent people around them. They felt strong now even in ther poverty, and they talked in low tones of becoming public singers, but dared not quite yet mention it to their father. Such a thought had often passed their minds. At least they thought they could sing in churches, if not at concerts, if papa were only willing—and why need he indulge this foolish pride? They were poor, and the world was not deceived by the senseless shifts he was constantly making to hide the fact. It was like darkening the room to hide the old carpet, they said.

"Plotting treason, little girls?" said their father, in a heartier voice than usual. "That will never do for a soldier's daughters. Now what new plan has come into your wise heads? Something mortifying to father's pride, I dare say."

They had no time to answer, for two persons entered the room; and even through the dusk they recognized the Ellendeen brothers. They were warm, kindly greetings, heartfelt on both sides, and then the object of their voyage was touched upon. There were doubts and uncertainties; there were papers that could not be found; and they feared it would end in nothing after all. So that pleasant dream—"the English inheritance"—faded away like all the rest of poor Captain Ross's visions.

"Never mind, Eda," said Hester, as they went up to their attic rooms, "there is still the singing which we can try."

The postman brought two letters the next day—they were for Edith and Hester. Both eagerly read them with blushing cheeks. They contained offers of marriage from Horace and Charles Ellendeen. These were letters that could not be answered in a minute. In each there was a note for papa—to be given him only if it was required—that is, if the proposal should be favorably received.

"Very methodical and business like!" laughted Edith. "I should think we were two bales of goods destined for the Ellendeen market!"

Yet, though she laughed, she could not but be conscious that her heart was touched, and she frankly gave the note to her father, while Hester without a word followed suit.

The captain, who had brooded over the disappointment about the English property until he was even lower than usual in spirits, read the notes, with a look of genuine surprise. He returned them with the remark, "Well, girls, at least they have shown that it is not wealth they seek in wives."

"No, indeed, papa, or they would have waited for the English inheritance.'"

The answers were not decided, but favorable. A little longer acquaintance—a more intimate knowledge was certainly desirable. Captain Ross did not tell his daughters that he had made strict inquiries of a friend in the city, who knew the Ellendeens well, and reported them all that could be desired. These inquiries, of course, referred to their position and character as men of business, but fortunately the answers included everything.

In a week all was settled—Horace Ellendeen was engaged to Edith and his brother to Hester.

"Where in the world is the bridal attire to come from?" asked Mrs. Ross, whose thoughts were ever upon clothing, as the wedding day drew near.

"Where?" answered Edith, "Why, we are only to have plain white muslins—and we have those that we bought for our last school exhibition."

Seeking for these, the girls came upon a roll of papers, yellow with age. They opened and read them. They were the very papers which Mr. Ellendeen told them were needed to establish the claim. Captain Ross's father kept them in an old trunk. So the brothers have rich girls after all.

A Novel Episode.

Mr. William Black is a novelist, and very interesting books he writes, too. He found himself in a very novel situation one summer's day, but somebody else has written up the story and made him the hero of it. Last summer he was at Obau, a watering place by the sea. Staying at his hotel were several people whom he knew, and among others a young lady who was reading one of his novels, and deeply interested. The time came when William Black heartily wished there was no interest in that book—in fact, he regretted having written it at all. One noontide he wandered off some distance by the sea, and found a quiet, cozy nook, which invited him to bathe, free from the usual sea-shore bathing costume. So he stripped, laid his clothing carefully under a jutting rock, and went in and at it. He had not been in the water long when along came the interested and interesting young lady, who was reading one of William Black's novels. She had the book with her and sat down to read on a ledge of that identical rock under which William Black's clothes were. She opened the book and became absorbed. She did not see the clothes, she did not see Black, for he buried himself in the water, all except a small portion of his head. He watched the charmed maiden and prayed for a dull chapter in that novel, but the fair admirer of Black read on, and it seemed she never would tire. Black was getting water-soaked. Finally an amatuer sportsman came along that way with a gun. He spied the top of Black's head in the water and thought it was something to shoot at. He raised his gun and took aim. Black could not stand it no longer. The time had come for him to announce himself. He sprang bolt upright in the shallow sea, and flinging his arms aloft cried, "Don't shoot! Don't shoot! I'm a man." The young lady hastily left that rock by the sounding sea and finished Black's novel somewhere else.

A Boy's Composition.

Winter is the coldest season of the year, because it comes in the winter, mostly. In some countries winter comes in the summer, and then it is very pleasant. I wish winter came in summer in this country, which is the best Government the sun ever shone upon. Then we could go skating barefoot and slide down hill in linen trousers. We could snowball without getting our fingers cold, and men who go out sleighing wouldn't have to stop at every tavern to warm, as they do now. It snows more in the winter than it does at any other season of the year. This is because so many cutters and sleighs are made then.

Ice grows much better in winter than in summer, which was an inconvenience until the discovery of ice-houses. Water that is left out of doors is apt to freeze at this season. Some folks take in their wells and cisterns on a cold night and keep them by the fire, so they don't freeze.

Skating is great fun in the winter. The boys get their skates on when the river is frozen over, and race, play tag, break through the ice and get wet all over (they get drowned sometimes and are brought home all dripping which makes their mother scold, getting water all over the carpet in the front room), fall and break their heads and enjoy themselves in many other ways.

Their ain't much sleigh riding, except in winter. Folks don't seem to care about it in warm weather. Grown-up boys and girls like to go sleigh-riding. The boys generally drive with one hand and help the girls hold their muffs with the other. Brother Bob let me go long a little way once when he took Celia Ann Crane out sleighriding, and I thought he paid more attention to holding the muff than he did to holding the horse.

Snowballing is another winter sport. I have snowballed in the summer, but we used hard winter apples. It is'nt so amusing as it is in winter, somehow.

The Pope comes of a long-lived race. His two brothers were nonogenarians, one dying at the age of 95 and the other at the age of 96. During the last twenty years of their lives their death was expected at any moment. It is the same with the Pope. His doctors assert that he may live ten years. He is now in his 86th year.

What Ailed Him.

Tim, the newsboy, was seen coming out of a store the other day with a box of paper collars in his hand, and as two or three of his associates were very inquisitive as to what he meant to do with them he answered with considerable pomposity.

"I shall appear in one of them this very afternoon, and regularly thereafter till death."

"Ho! ho! ho!" they sneered, "but ain't you just flingin' on the style, though! You've allus looked as mean and ragged as any of us, and now all to once you begin to prance around and wear paper collars."

"Yes, all at once my sister is going to get married, and all to once the old lady has bought a sewing machine and a big accordion on trust, and all at once my dad has been on three coroner's juries, and fixing things to run for constable, and all to once I'm going to keep up my end of the family if it takes my last dollar, and that's what ails me."

A Chinaman Hanged for Debt.

A San Francisco Chinaman appeared at the station-house, and alleged that his cousin had been tried by a Chinese court on I street for debt, had been sentenced to death, and was to be hung. He accompanied the officers to point out the place, but on the road was met by other Chinamen, and then refused to go on. An hour after he again came to the police and repeated his story. The officers locked him up and forced him to tell where the place was. They went there, and found a Chinaman, hanging by the neck to a rafter in his own room, and dead. The Chinese tell contradictory stories about it, and are in a great ferment and anxious to get the San Francisco Chinaman out of jail. It is said the Chinese court is now holding a session, and the officers think of making a raid and capturing the whole lot.—[Sacramento Cor. Virginia City Chronicle.

All Same as White Man.

Natives were yesterday atonished by an unusual sight on Carson street. An aboriginal beau and belle were promenading our thoroughfare, attired in the latest fashion. They were a Piute couple. The buck wore a new, shining silk hat, a suit of black broadcloth, and a snowy-white shirt, and his hands encased in a pair of light kid gloves. The squaw was dressed in some nice woollen goods very fashionably cut, a dark jacket covered all over with beads, and oh! such a duck of a bonnet as made some of her white sisters turn green with envy. This couple traversed the city arm in arm, and, had it not been for their copper-colored features, might have been taken for some foreign "nobs." Upon being questioned how he and his manhala came in possession of their fine toggery, the buck replied: —"All same white gentleman; me play poker and beat Indians."—*Carson (Nev.) Appeal.*

ENTER to dentist's office a sufferer, with a gigantic cheek, who drops into the chair and yells: "Take it out! Out with it! This minute! Never mind if it hurts! Take a monkey-wrench, anything; only out with it p. d. q."

Dentist, politely—Sir, in the course of my long and successful career I have made it an invariable rule never to pull a tooth until I had satisfied myself by careful examination that it was beyond the resources of my art to give the unfortunate sufferer relief by any other method of proceeding less extreme and painful. Permit me, then, sir, in conformity with this practice, the wisdom of which will commend itself to you at once, to proceed to examine the part affected.

Sufferer—Here! Look!—Be quick! None of your Evarts orations! Ouch! (Howls.)

Dentist (apologetically)—I am afraid, sir, that I shall have to ask your permission to remove it.

"Do you very much like to have me kiss you, George?" she said, softly, stooping over him and leaving the monogram of her lips on his marble brow. "I do, indeed, dear," he said. "I just shut my eyes and try to think I feel the touch of one who was dear to me in the days long gone by, before you and I were married." He had hardly finished that remark before he exclaimed: "Oh, don't, don't do that!" as a large copy of the New Testament hit him suddenly three or four times on the spot where he had been kissed.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE.—In the presence of the Duke of Wellington a subaltern ventured to describe a tremendous leap he had witnessed while out hunting. "Most extraordinary!" said the duke. "And did you really see this?" "Yes, indeed; if I had not seen it, I could not possibly have believe it." "Ah, I did not see it!" was the candid rejoinder.

"Really," said Brown, as he woke in the morning after a splendid night, "I don't think there's anything to equal a feather bed!"

"Ain't there?" replied the still small voice of Jones, who was already up, and thinking about breakfeast; "what about a bed of oysters?"

The good old days are dead and gone; the rich coloring has faded out of the warp and woof of the past; and yet we rejoice that it is still true that a pretty woman cannot ride by her lover's side through a tunnel without emerging in a hat that looks as if it had been struck by lightning.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, ja4'7t-tf Bellefonte, Pa., Office on High St.

A. O. FUREST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD. E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS. ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law. Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney-at-Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

R. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r. FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny Street, first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7 15-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence, on the corner of High and Allegheny Streets. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8 28-1y

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S REMOVAL. F. C. RICHARDS takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Painting.

THOMAS H. RHOADS, is prepared to do PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

PAINTERS. DOAK & LONBERGER, Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

New Advertisements.

NOTICE! FARM to RENT —AT— Hannah Furnace,

in Taylor Township, Centre County, belonging to RIDGWAY & RUDD, of Philadelphia, and containing about Eighty acres of cleared land, nearly all of which is in good condition. The buildings are nearly new, pleasantly situated by the plank road leading to Tyrone and near the depot of the B. E. V. R. R. There is a fine young apple orchard on the premises, running water, and a well of good water under roof convenient to the house.

It will be rented for a reasonable cash price per annum. For further particulars call on or address, JESSE CLEAVER, Agent. Fleming, Pa. 5-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Glossner, deceased, of Howard Borough, Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL GLOSSNER, 5-6t Administrator. Blanchard, Jan. 29, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, or a Judge thereof, on Monday, 11 February next, under the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE CONFERENCE OF THE MESSIAH'S CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA," the character and object of which is to promote religious interests in the community, and for that purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges and benefits of said act and its supplements. BEAVER & GEPHART, 4-3t Solicitors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Stere, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted, by the Register of Centre county, to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to JOHN C. STERE, Administrator. P. O. address, Fleming, Pa. 19 2-6t

Cure for Hog Cholera.

Mr. David Graham, one of the oldest settlers in this vicinity, states that crude petroleum is a dead shot for hog cholera. He has made a practical test of this remedy upon his own hogs, and also upon the herd of John Byers, near Langworthy, a year or two ago. Mr. Byers had lost at the rate of ten or a dozen a day, but not one died after the petroleum was administered. This fact is remarkable, to say the least. The petroleum was given in doses of two or three spoonfuls for pigs, and a half a pint to hogs a year old. Seventy hogs were cured with two gallons. Mr. Graham says he has also used this remedy on cattle and horses, and invariably with the most gratifying results. If other parties tests Mr. Graham's specific we would be glad to hear from them as to results.—*Anamosa* (Iowa) *Eureka.*

NEW YORK pulpit orators are still earnestly wrestling with the old problem—punishment, or no punishment in the future. The ablest talent is on the side of no hell, but the weight of Scripture seems to be with the other side. Rev. O. B. Frothingham is the leader of the opposition to future punishment, and in his late onslaught, knocks even the bully Beecher higher than a kite. He pronounces hell a myth, an ecclesiastical dogma, not found in the bible, and having no place in philosophy and science. It does seem strange that our orthodox Churches—including the various persuasions—after expending hundreds of thousands in educating the ministry, fail to produce men able to cope with such debaters as Frothingham.

TO PREPARE BEEF TRIPE.—Mrs. Thurston, Monroe, Wis., says, in answer to the query, how to prepare tripe: "I cut it up in pieces and dip it in scalding water, a piece at a time, aud scrape it; let it be for a day with salt water on it; then take it up and dip it again in scalding water, and go through the same process as before; put it back in salt and water, and let it be for three or four days, and it is ready for use."

A Greenville neighbor of Andrew Johnson owned a dog, which was a favorite of the ex-President's. The day before he died, he stroked the animal upon the head, saying: "Prince, you and I are getting old; we are not long for this world." This was Sunday. Monday night he died, a short distance from Greenville, and Wednesday a train brought his remains home. "Prince" was at the depot, and the car containing Johnson's remains ran over the faithful dog, crushing out his life.

A little boy being instructed in morals by his grandmother, the old lady told him that all such terms as "by goll," "by jingo," "by thunder," etc., were only little oaths, and but little better than other profanities. In fact she could tell a profane oath by the prefix "by." All such were oaths. "Well, then, grandmother," said the hopeful, "is 'by telegraph,' which I see in the newspapers' swearing?" "No," said the old lady' "that is only lying."

The devil picked up a paper and said, "Here's something about a woman; must I cut it out?" "No!" thundered the editor; "the first disturbance in the world was occasioned by the devil fooling with a woman."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"How shall I sell my horse?" said a certain doctor to a jockey; "his tail came off in less than six hours after I bought him."

"Sell him by wholesale, for no honorable man will re-tail him," was the reply.

Charles Sumner was not a woman's man. Story says of him: "Of all the men I ever knew at his age, he was the least susceptible to the charms of woman. Men he liked best, and with them he liked to talk.

ESTABLISHED 1865

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Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855, and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

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$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v8 35-1y

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11	55 p m
" " Harrisburg	4	25 a m
" " Williamsport	8	35 a m
" " Lock Haven	9	40 a m
" " Renovo	10	55 a m
" arr at Erie	7	35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia	7	20 a m
" " Harrisburg	10	50 a m
" " Williamsport	2	20 p m
" " Lock Haven	3	25 p m
" arr at Renoo	4	40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	4	35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11	45 a m
" " Harrisburg	3	35 p m
" " Williamsport	7	30 p m
" arr at Lock Haven	8	40 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven	6	40 a m
" " Williamsport	7	55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg	11	55 a m
" " Philadelphia	3	45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo	10	10 a m
" " Lock Haven	11	20 a m
" " Williamsport	12	40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg	4	10 p m
" " Philadelphia	7	20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo	8	35 p m
" " Lock Haven	9	45 p m
" " Williamsport	11	05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg	2	45 a m
" " Philadelphia	7	00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12	35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg	3	58 a m
" " Philadelphia	7	35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 02
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.00 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

1878.

The Four Quarterly Reviews

AND

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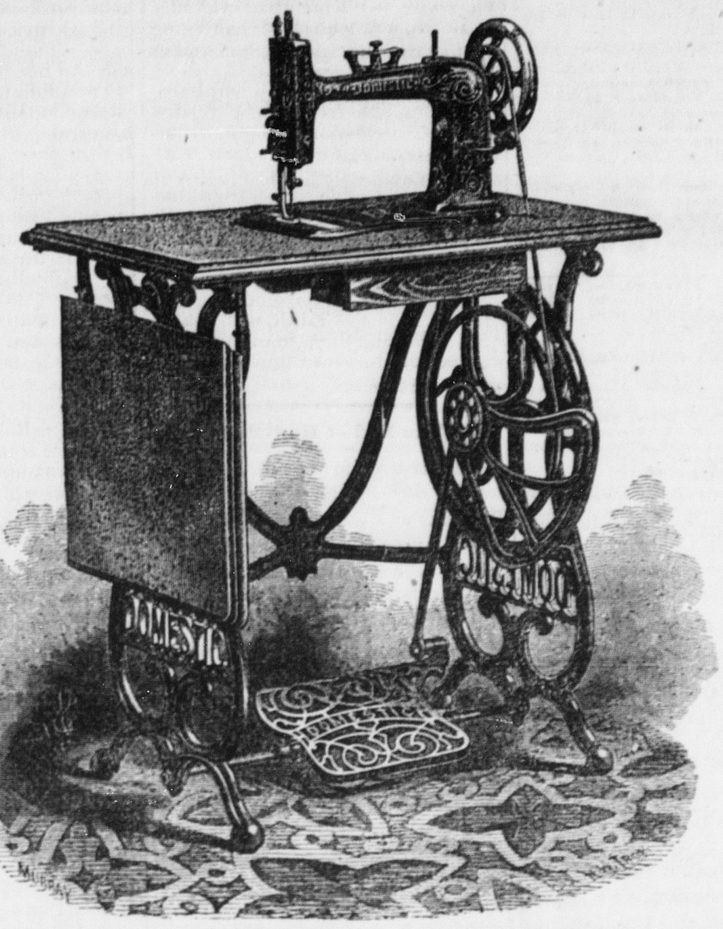
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The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

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Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

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Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican Ward Meetings and Borough Convention.

The Republican voters of the various wards of the borough of Bellefonte are requested to meet at 7 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, the 12th instant, for the purpose of placing in nomination tickets to be voted for at the ensuing spring election, to be held on the 19th instant, as follows:

North Ward—At the room of the Town Council to nominate one Judge and Inspector of Elections, one Councilman, one School Director, one Assessor and three Delegates to the Borough Convention.

South Ward—At the shop of McClure & Son to nominate one Judge and Inspector of Elections, one Councilman, two School Directors, one Assessor and three Delegates to the Borough Convention.

West Ward—In the Bush House reading room to nominate one Judge and Inspector of Elections, one Councilman, one School Director, one Assessor and three Delegates to the Borough Convention.

The delegates from the various wards will meet in convention at the Town Council room, at half-past eight o'clock (same evening), to place in nomination the following borough ticket: Chief Burgess, Assistant Burgess, Treasurer, Constable, High Constable, two Overseers of the Poor, Assessor, Auditor and a Justice of the Peace by the delegates of the South and West wards.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

Another Terrible Wreck, and Great Loss of Human Life.

On Thursday last, the 31st ult., the "Metropolis," a vessel that had left Willow street wharf, Philadelphia, on Tuesday preceding, was wrecked off Cape Hatteras on the coast of North Carolina, about twenty miles north from where the "Huron" was wrecked on the 24th of November last. The vessel was freighted with eight hundred tons of railroad iron, and had on board 248 persons, and was bound for Para, Brazil, where the iron was to be used in the construction of the Marmora railroad, from St. Authony's Falls, on the Madeira, to the Matto Grasso region, in Brazil and Bolivia.

The men on board were principally laborers and mechanics, who were going to Brazil to aid in the building of the railroad. The vessel was driven ashore on the Currituck beach, about three miles south of the Currituck light house, by a very heavy south-east gale. Of the two hundred and forty-eight persons on board, one hundred and forty-six were saved, and over one hundred of them found a watery grave. The causes of this sad disaster are not fully known, but from the inquiries thus far made, it appears that the vessel was improperly loaded with the railroad iron, and probably too heavily laden, and that she was altogether *unseaworthy*, the woodwork around the stern post of the vessel where the leak sprung being quite rotten. In short, the vessel was scarcely anything but a floating coffin. As to whether there was defective or incompetent seamanship, does not fully appear, as the storm was a very severe one, and the vessel was so defective and improperly equipped with life buoys and boats that even with the utmost skill and bravery in seamanship it would have been almost impossible to have prevented the loss of life. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The vessel is reported to have been inspected by a Government inspector at New York, while there just a short time before she started on her voyage, and also by Mr. Thos. Collins, one of the firm of Messrs. P. & T. Collins, who have the contract for building the Marmora railroad in Brazil, and who chartered the vessel to carry the railroad iron and the men to Brazil for them, and pronounced seaworthy, and was supposed by them to be a staunch and safe vessel.

There evidently has been extreme carelessness somewhere, and the most rigid investigation should be had, and also very stringent laws should be enacted so as to prevent unseaworthy vessels and incompetent seamen from running whole cargoes of precious human lives into premature death.

The End of Hostilities.

And finally the angel of peace has settled down upon the contending Russians and Turks, and the slaughter of human beings is suspended, which is certainly great cause for congratulation the world round, as Russia had already lost, in killed and wounded, at least 89,304 of her brave men, and Turkey's loss must be equal to, if it does not exceed, that of Russia. The terms of peace, which were signed by the Grand Duke Nicholas on the part of Russia and Server, and Namyk Pashas on the part of Turkey, at Adrianople, on the evening of January 31st, are as follows:

First—The erection of Bulgaria into a Principality.

Second—A war indemnity or territory in compensation.

Third—The indpendence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each,

Fourth—Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Fifth—An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar regarding the Dardenelles.

Sixth—The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

The conditions are seemingly fair and even liberal for a conqueror to propose to the conquered. Just what the second condition may mean, and what its extent may be, will be determined, as well as the fifth condition, after the meeting of a conference of the great powers at Vienna, which has been proposed and called by Count Andrassy, Austria's great Premier. After the contest of war comes the contest of diplomacy, and if Russia proves as successful in her diplomacy as she has been in war her campaign against the Turks will not have been in vain.

St. Petersburg, the Capital of Russia, has been flying banners and bunting, and firing salvos of artillery in honor of her victory and the suspension of hostilities. It is to be hoped the fruits of the war will do much to benefit and elevate mankind in that portion of Europe.

THE name of Col. McMichael, of Philadelphia, has been mentioned as a Republican candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. McMichael is certainly a most fit person for the office, and his nomination, with a good candidate for Governor from the central or north-western portion of the State, would give us a ticket that would ensure success. As a journalist, Mr. McMichael is well known throughout the State, and is exceedingly popular in his native city and would be a tower of strength to the ticket. No name has yet been presented for that office that suggests itself as favorably as that of Col. McMichael, of the *North American*.

THE Courts have decided that if a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the post-office or not. Also, action for fraud can be instituted against any person, whether he is responsible in a financial view or not, who refuses to pay subscriptions due for a publication.

THE Supreme Court of this State has refused to give Sheriff Walter, of Butler county, (recently convicted of bribery in securing his nomination and election), a rehearing, and gave a final decision in the case. Walter is a Democrat, which leads the *Commercial Gazette* to remark that "if he was a Republican, what a howl there would be by the Democratic press about corruption."

George Weaver is the Greenback candidate for Burgess of Bellefonte, to be voted for at the coming election.

Who Demonetized Silver?

The *Watchman* of last week, true to its natural proclivities to falsehood, says: "Last week, to the astonishment of everybody who read it, the REPUBLICAN of this place truthfully admitted that its party was responsible for the demonetization of silver and the evils that have followed the passage of that act." The REPUBLICAN of January 23, being the issue referred to by the *Watchman*, admitted no such thing, and no reader except one who sees everything through the jaundiced eyes of political ignorance and prejudice, as does the *Watchman*, or who has no more regard for the truth than the *Watchman*, would say so.

The REPUBLICAN said that the bill passed without debate in the House, by *unanimous consent;* and therefore that the Democrats in the House were just as responsible for its passage as were the Republicans. We did not then nor never have justified the action of Republicans in consenting to the passage of the bill, nor do we justify Democrats either. It is true from the record of the passage of the bill furnished by Hon. Edward McPherson, who was clerk of the House at the time, in his excellent political manual in his history of the bill that, at the time the substitute bill was offered by Mr. Hooper and which contained the section that did the mischief, Mr. M'Neely, the Democratic member of the committee, did make use of the language in regard to the bill that we imputed to him in last week's issue. So if any deception was practiced upon the House by those who had charge of the bill, the Democratic members of the committee were equally responsible for the practice of the deception. If the Democratic members are always so vigilant as to the wants of the people as the *Watchman* pretends they are, why did over a hundred Democratic members of Congress, who professed to be representing the people and keeping vigil over their interests and rights, permit the bill to pass without making any more inquiry than they did and without even reading the bill for themselves? Their doing so certainly was supine negligence and a willful disregard of their duties, and for the *Watchman* to justify their action as being wholly free from blame and censure, and from all responsibility in the passage of the bill, is sheer folly.

The man who aids and abets the commission of a crime is equally guilty with the person who does the act. So the Democrats who sat in the House of Representatives when the bill demonetizing silver was passed, by giving their *unanimous consent* thereto and not opposing its passage, were equally responsible with the Republicans for its enactment. If any evil consequences have followed the enactment of the law, the Democratic party are equally responsible with the Republican party therefor; and no amount of misrepresentation and falsehood, or of scurrilous abuse indulged in by the *Watchman*, can relieve its own party from the responsibility of the pernicious legislation and any ill consequences that may have followed it.

Repairing Township Roads.

A bill has been presented to the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and reported favorably by the Committee on Agriculture, which provides that the citizens of any township representing at least two-thirds in value of the taxable property of the township, may request the road supervisors to give out at public outcry, to the lowest and best bidder, the making and repairing of the public roads of the township for a term of three years. Where there are not more than twenty miles of road the whole shall be sold in one lot; where over twenty, in two lots. All new roads shall be let in the same way, with the opening and keeping them in repair until the next letting.

The auditors of the township shall pay the contractors in monthly instalments, and the supervisors are required to inspect the roads twice a month. In case the cantractors have failed to keep the roads in repair, the auditors may refuse to make monthly payments until the roads are satisfactorily repaired. The purchasers shall give bonds in double the amount of their contracts and no supervisor shall be a bidder or have any interest, directly or indirectly, in any contracts.

The passage of this bill would insure us good roads with very little increase, if any, in the expenses.

Fancy box-paper, of endless style and variety, at Welch's.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Consecration, or The Assurance of Faith.

SHORT AND SIMPLE MEDITATIONS OF THE POOR AND UNLEARNED.

As the woman that believes the word and trusts the promise of the man that loves her may still doubt her own worthiness and fear that she will never be made his wife, so Christians may truly believe the testimonies and really trust in the promises of God, and yet be often filled with sinful doubts and fears relative to their acceptance with Him. "For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." But the woman, when she has given herself away to the man that loves her in the holy covenant of marriage, has no more doubts and fears, for her husband has already covenanted to take her to wife, and she knows that she is absolutely and without reservation wholly his; so Christians, when they give themselves away to God in the covenant of an absolute personal consecration, can have no more doubts and fears relative to their acceptance, for they know that Christ has said, "Whosoever cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." And as the woman gave herself so fully and entirely to her husband in marriage as to lose her own identity in him, and is no more known to the law; so Christians, when they give themselves so fully and entirely to Christ in absolute personal consecration as entirely to lose their identity in Him, become one with Him, and the law has no more judicial power over them forever; "for their life is hid with Christ in God," and "the Spirit itself beareth witness with their spirits that they are the children of God." Moreover, as soon as the woman gives herself in marriage she becomes endowed with all the rights, privileges and possessions of sons—*but only in Christ*. "Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift."

The woman's position as a wife is an assured one that no man can take from her, or cause her to doubt its permanence; so the position of Christians as children of God is assured and secure, for our Lord Jesus Christ declares that "no man is able to pluck them out of His hand." Nevertheless, if the woman sin against her husband and commit adultery, she may by her own act forever lose her assured position as a wife and be divorced; so Christians may fall away and sin against the Holy Ghost, and by their own act forever lose their assured position as children of God; "for if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth there remaineth no more sacrifice for sin." What unreasonable creatures most professing Christians are! They go mourning all their days because they have not "the witness of the Spirit witnessing with their spirits that they are the children of God," and yet they know beyond the possibility of a doubt that they have never given themselves to God in the holy covenant of an absolute personal consecration. How could it be possible for the God of infinite truth to give professing Christians "the witness of the Spirit" "the assurance of faith" while they persistently refused to give themselves to Him and obstinately claimed themselves as their own? The woman that would go mourning and grieving all her days because she had never been made a wife, and yet persistently refused to give herself in marriage to the man she loved, would very justly be deemed insane; and of how much greater madness must professing Christians be deemed guilty who refuse to give themselves to Christ in an absolute personal consecration, and yet go mourning and lamenting all their lives because they have no assurance that they are the Lord's.

"*I beseech* you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." The great Apostle of the Gentiles, in this exhortation to the Christians of Rome, very clearly and definitely teaches both the doctrine and duty of holy, absolute, personal consecration, and urges it in the most solemn manner. Indeed, it would seem to have been impossible for man to make a stronger appeal or to have couched it in more urgent and affecting language. This is the condition, and the only condition, on which God ever has or ever will grant assurance to his professing disciples in this life; and it is the way, and the only way, in which it may at once be obtained by every Christian, "for there is no respect of persons with God." God's laws are immutable. There cannot be an effect without an edequate cause, neither can there be the fulfillment of one of his promises until the condition annexed to that promise has been complied with. Present your bodies a living sacrifice to God and he will accept you; give yourselves in absolute personal consecration to Christ and "He will give you rest." "The witness of the Spirit" is promised, and the condition annexed is absolute personal consecration. "Abide in me and I in you." The assurance of faith is no exceptional grace that is to be bestowed only on a very few of God's chosen people, but it is a grace that is free to every believer, and it is said: "Whosoever cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." Christians have accepted Christ Jesus, the anointed of God, as their own and only Saviour from guilt and condemnation, and rest upon Him by faith for their souls' salvation, confessing that Christ in very deed is theirs; but by and by they grow cold and begin to doubt and fear, for they have no "assurance." When they accepted Christ as their Saviour from sins that are past and rested on him for their souls' salvation, they failed to give themselves in holy, absolute, personal consecration that they might receive "the adoption of sons," and have "the witness of the Spirit witnessing with their spirits that they are the children of God."

Occasionally, indeed, a Christian may be found that has fully given himself to Christ at the same time that he accepted him as his Saviour; and whenever such is the case the assurance of that person is found to be strong from the very day of his or her conversion, and they realize as no other Christian can the truth and preciousness of the promise, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Now and then Christians may also be found that, after long groping in darkness, doubt and sorrow, having no assured hope and fearing that they will be condemned at last, have, out of the very depths of their despair as it were, submitted themselves to God, acknowledging that He will be just in condemning them and saying, "Thy will be done" in this as in all else, O God, most holy; and, to their surprise and great joy, have found their assurance full and unwavering from the very hour of their submission. Other Christians have been brought face to face with "the King of Terrors," and when "heart and flesh failed" under a deep sense of their own utter weakness, have let loose their hold on self, and submitting themselves wholly to Christ in their extremity have found that "His grace was made sufficient for them" and that "His strength was made perfect in their weakness." All these received "the assurance of faith" and received it in the same way; for there is no other way "given under heaven among men" whereby it can be received. They all gave up themselves and their wills to Christ, and received the "witness of the Spirit" in God's own appointed manner and under the conditions of the promise in which they now rejoice in hope; "which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the vail."

But it is a sad and sorrowful truth that the great mass of professing Christians know nothing of "the assurance of faith," or how it is obtained. They fail to understand that it is their duty and privilege to give themselves and their wills to God in a full, holy, absolute, personal consecration, as well as to receive him as their Saviour. They fail to understand that it is only in Christ "that the witness of the Spirit" or "the assurance of faith" is promised, and that the Christian must give himself to Christ before He can be in him. Christ Jesus gave himself to and for the believer, God the Father gave his only begotten Son to and for his people, and shall the believer count it too much to give himself and his will to God, especially when such surrender secures his own highest happiness and peace both in this life and that which is to come. "*I beseech* you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

Perhaps I ought to say here that the grace of "assurance" is promised only to believers. None but His professing people will ever be permitted to say with the gladness and joy of perfect and full assurance: "We know that we are of God;" "there is, therefore, now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit;" "for the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." Consecration is an assuring grace whereby the believer, out of a true sense of his own weakness and apprehension of the strength and fullness of God in Christ, is enabled, in absolute renunciation of himself and his own will, to give himself, body and soul and members, unto God in Christ, with full purpose of and endeavor after a new and full submission to the good pleasure of His will.

Most gracious God, Thy wondrous love
Alone reveals this grace to me;
O help me now to consecrate
This sin beclouded soul to Thee.
The witness of the Spirit give,
To bear this witness still with mine,
That I may be assured of rest,
And know that I am wholly Thine.

A LOWLY BROTHER.

JULIAN FURNACE, Jan. 28, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—In reply to your inquiry as to who was the first settler in the present limits of Centre county, I would state that some time previous to the treaty with the Six Nations, my grandfather, Thomas Parsons, came from Baltimore county, Maryland, to Bald Eagle Valley in search of land; and after searching up and down the valley, he finally settled about two and a half miles up the valley from where Unionville now stands, where he and his wife, Elizabeth, lived among the Indians, they being at that time their only neighbors. The Indians, however, proved to be very friendly and good neighbors, and when they would kill a deer or other game, they would always share with their white neighbors. I have heard grandmother say that she and an Indian woman used to make sugar together. The Indian woman had a baby, tied with its back to a piece of board or bark, and she would lean it up against a tree while she was gathering sugar water. There being no grist mill at that time nearer than Kishikokelas valley, they got but little grinding done, and their principal food consisted of green corn, hominy, beans, potatoes, venison, &c. After some time, however, there was a grist mill built in Pennsvalley, at or near Potter's Fort. Grandfather would then put a bag of grain on a horse and go across the mountains to mill; he could make a trip in two days. It was then considered not much of a job to go to mill, and they then fared much better. Notwithstanding their many hardships and privations they lived happy and contented with their red neighbors till about the commencement of the Revolutionary war, when there was a friendly Indian told them they would have to leave or the Indians would kill and scalp them. Grandfather then left home to make arrangements for moving, leaving grandmother and two small children to take care of the house till he returned. While he was absent she heard some one coming, and placing her children on the bed she sat down between them Presently an Indian, all painted and ready for war, stepped into the door, where he stood gazing at her fiercely for a few minutes; he then turned and walked off, and that was the last she saw of him. When grandfather returned he took his family and what household furniture they could conveniently take with them, and went back to Maryland, where he remained till after the close of the war. He then moved back to his farm, where he remained the balance of his life, and died at an advanced age.

J. C. PARSONS.

To the Ladies' U. C. T. Union.

On the 19th instant (Tuesday week), there will be a spring election, and owing to considerable interest being taken, the voters generally will be out to give a portion of the day to work, and we would make the suggestion that, as election days come in the season when it is cool, and it seems, in the minds of many, to be necessary that they must have stimulants to keep them warm and in good spirits, you erect a stand or get a room somewhere near the Court House and have hot coffee for all who call, *to be free*, except when parties desire to contribute toward the expenses. Let them pay just what they please. This experiment has been tried with great success at other places. Unless this is done, men *will* have liquor, notwithstanding the bars are closed; and hundreds would not think of it could they get a cup of hot coffee, in fact they would rather have the coffee.

A CITIZEN.

The Dardenelles.

This strait, anciently known as the Hellespont, has taken its present name from the four forts built at its entrance in the seventeenth century—two by Mahomet II. and two by Mahomet IV. These were constructed to prevent the approach of war ships to Constantinople. Put in good condition and armed with the artillery of these days, they would trouble the passage of any fleet, though they have been repeatedly passed, and might therefore make the pretence of the Porte to close the strait rather more than diplomatic curiosity. This pretence has been formally recognized by treaties in 1809, in 1841, in 1855 and in 1871. In 1871 the Conference of London, called in consequences of Russia's repudiation, in 1870, of certain clauses of the Treaty of Paris, decreed the continuation of this restriction as declared in the Treaty of Paris, but conceded the Sultan's authority to permit the passage of the ships of friendly powers in time of peace. This concession of the Sultan's "authority" in his own dominions indicates that the closure of the Dardenelles had in course of time become of greater interest to another Power than to Turkey, and by consent of that Power—England—that was thus given to Padishah. In the circular of 1868, in regard to the passage of the Wabash, the Sultan claimed to exercise this restriction as a territorial right. It was in that sense that the Treaty of Paris affirmed the right, as an ancient one; but that treaty even deprived the Sultan of the right of consent in regard to it. There are, therefore, some rational and legal entanglements that are rather queer. The Dardanelles are within the Sultan's territory; but they are closed, not by his will, but by the will of a remote naval Power, and yet that Power does not exercise authority there as it might by mere force on the high seas, but constitutes the sovereign Sultan the executive of its will; and though it is not ready to fight for the maintenance of this right, it calls out on Europe to maintain it and not to let victorious Russia encroach therein, because this would be a violation of the privileges of that poor old Sultan.

WE now have a Democratic tariff in the revision of the old tariff put forward in a report of a sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Fernando Wood is chairman. By this report, or rather this revision of the old tariff, a general reduction of duties on foreign manufactures of twenty per cent. is recommended, and as an offset to this the forces in the custom houses of the country are cut down one-third. This is done to make up for any loss to the Government by reason of a reduction of duties; but the reduction of duties will rather be increased in the aggregate, because by this partial free trade a much larger amount of goods will be entered at the ports of the country, as the foreign manufacturer will be able, if this tariff bill becomes a law, to undersell the American, whereby we will have idle men by this economy of the Democratic party discharging one-third of the custom house officials, and idle men in all the pursuits of manufacturing, because the foreign can undersell the domestic manufacturer. In the meantime what is gained in customs duties will be more than overbalanced by the loss in internal revenue by reason of the suspended domestic manufacturer. This is a specimen of Democratic statesmanship, and is also a splendid exhibit of Democratic free trade. Fernando Wood started to inflict a blow on the industries of the country, to promote the commerce of New York, and if this tariff revision is engrafted on the statutes of the Federal Government he will succeed. It will require all the energy and statesmanship of the Republican party in Congress to defeat this measure, and even that may not be sufficient to do it.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, '78.

Though the passage of the Matthew's silver bill really amounts to only a formal expression of opinion of a majority relative to the place silver should occupy in our national currency, it has been accepted as virtually settling the matter of remonetization, whether the President is agreeable or not. I have no doubt, either, that many are honestly apprehensive that it is the intiolory step of a movement for an indefinite inflation of the currency, "commensurate with the requirements of trade" to quote from the urgents of its advotates, in behalf of an unlimited circulating medium. The vote stood ayes 43 to nays 22 in the Senate Friday. The vote in the House (Monday), was ayes 189 to nays 79. The Bland bill was before the Senate yesterday, but it is no mood to hurry; and as senators have only had two or three months in which to think it over, an adjournment to Monday was agreed to that a little more time for deliberation might be had. This do-nothing policy has been so apparent in both Houses ever since Congress met in extra session, that those most familiar with the trifling disposition manifested, expressed no surprise at this vote, though the oldest business houses are falling victims every day to the night-mare prostration and paralysis affecting every industrial and commercial interest, and which it was hoped the 45th Congress would hasten to remedy by appropriate legislation. Members of Congress appear about the only ones that remain seemingly indifferent to the general collapse threatened; if not indiffence, then their inability to appreciate a situation so alarming as to have impressed everybody outside of Congress, is the only suggestion that seems to adequately account for the prodigal waste of time chargable to both Houses since they met in October.

The whiskey and railroad lobbies have both suffered disastrous defeats within the past few days. The reduction of the whiskey tax from 40 to 65 cents per gallon was understood to be the object aimed at by the former; and a bill was introduced to extend the time for the withdrawal of whiskey in bond, to July 1, 1878. Blackburn, Banning, Harris, Tucker, and others, of the incorrigible Bourbons, urged its passage as a measure of relief to the poor distiller who would be ruined by forcing him to pay his taxes: But the injustice of relieving this class at the expense of those in more reputable and honest calling was too apparent to admit of success. It was believed to be the initial step looking to a reduction of the tax before the expiration of time mentioned, so that the ring would ultimately be relieved of the payment of nearly $5,000,000. As the revenues are now only barely sufficient for current expenses, other industries would have been obliged to make up the deficits the increase finally falling on the consumers. To meet the matter in all it bearings, Foster moved a substitute, declaring any reduction of the whiskey tax inexpedient. This was finally adopted by a sufficient number of Democrats joining the Republicans to give them a majority vote. This settles the whiskey lobby for this session. But there were others equally brazen and unfortunate. The Southern Pacific is only one of many seeking to make its way into the Treasury vaults. Every one of them is represented by an adroit head centre, surrounded by his assistants, graded and paid, it is said, according to ability, the fees being generally contingent on the degree of success of each individual worker. It will be rembered that in 1875 Holman forced the House to vote on his anti-subsidy resolution, only 33 out of the whole number of Representatives present, declining to commit themselves. Baker, of Indiana, pressed to vote a similar resolution on Tuesday; and though he was only able to secure a little more than a two third majority, its adoption has created the wildest panic among members of the "Third House." The *coup de grace* was given in the vote, excluding from the floor of the House hereafter, every one not privileged to go there. Even ex-members of Congress, many of of whom appear to have utilized the time of their one or two terms in qualifying themselves as lobbyists, are required to affirm they have no interest in pending claims before being allowed to enter. The abuse had grown to one of great magnitude, scores of men too lazy to earn a living by honest labor, crowding the Representatives Chambers, in engineering the part of the dirty work assigned to them, and upon the success of which depended their means for procuring the bare necessities of life; however, the situation has been robbed of some of its terrors by the establishment of the penny eating house.

No one ventures to predict what will finally grow out of the prosecutions now on foot in New Orleans against the members of the Returning Board. Chandler is here and evidently intends to make it warm as possible for the members of the Louisiana commission. The whole business of the desertion of the Packard government last March seems likely to come up for a critical review; and if many of the allegations relative to the illegal agency of the Commission in bringing it about, can be proven well-founded their predicament is not an amiable one. Burke's loss of temper and his inelegant reply to categorical questions, has not increased the respect felt for him nor served to discredit Chandler's charges.

We have only the first, and likely exaggerated, reports of the loss of the "*Metropolis*" with over 150 passengers near the theatre of the *Huron* disaster.

Murphy seems a success as far as he has gone. LEO.

Additional Local Matters.

Court Proceedings.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lucas, charged with disturbing a religious meeting at Snow Shoe, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and put one-third of the costs upon the defendant and two-thirds upon Rev. Mr. Edwards, the prosecutor. As the prosecution seemed, from the character of the case, to have been prompted by the best of motives, and it appearing on the trial that the person prosecuted, with others, had been habitually annoying and disturbing the meetings in the M. E. church at Snow Shoe, and the verdict being rather unexpected, was regarded as a comparatively unjust hardship imposed upon the prosecutor by many who heard the case. D. H. Hastings, Esq., assumed the *role* of a benefactor, and appealed to a number of the members of the bar, who cheerfully contributed, together with the judges of the court and some others, who were innocently betrayed into an unsuspecting charity, and in a short time the proportion of the costs imposed by the jury upon the reverend gentleman was raised and paid over, very much to his relief. He retired from the militant court of quarter session with a light heart and grateful remembrances of the members of the bar, but with a very doleful opinion as to the verdict of a jury.

The Com. vs. Harvey and Martha Walker, charged with assault and battery, was one that exhibited a sad commentary upon human nature. The difficulty arose between several school girls, from the age of 13 to 17 years, on their way from school. The evidence exhibited most shockingly profane language indulged in, and the pulling of hair and rough violence used in the squabble were truly shocking to all sense of refinement and decency. The parties reside in the north-western part of Liberty township, near the line of Curtin township. The prosecutor was Jas. F. Bowes. District Attorney for prosecution, and Alexander and Dale for the defendants. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and put the costs on the defendants, who were sentenced accordingly.

Com. vs. Eli Colpetzer, charged with the larceny of a few bushels of oats from one of the farms of E. C. Humes, under the tenancy of William Undercoffer, who was the prosecutor in the case. In the trial it was rather conceded that the defendant had taken the oats, as he had so stated to Mike Runkle. Mr. Colpetzer is a character unique unto himself, who owns a horse and wagon—or rather the frame of a horse—with which he manages to afford amusement for the boys of our town, and also a very slim subsistance for himself by doing a little one horse hauling around town. Mr. Spangler, attorney for the defendant, set up as a justification and defense for his client having taken the oats, his client's necessities and that of his horse. Numerous witnesses were called to show the character of the team of his client, as well as his client's condition and necessities, among whom were the Chief Burgess, Capt. Montgomery, John Musser and others. When Musser took the stand a spontaneous laugh burst forth from the crowd in the Court House, as John is regarded as a "funny fellow." He was asked by the counsel what was the character of Colpetzer and his horse, and their daily walk and conversation. John put on his serio comic mien, and gravely replied that "Colpetzer's daily walk was very *slow*," and that his "horse was so poor that one would scarcely know whether the frame was just being put up or torn down." Notwithstanding the oats taken were but about two bushels, and his trial afforded some merriment to the Court, jury, counsel and the listening crowd, yet Eli was convicted and sentence suspended for the present.

Com. vs. John M. Emerick, of Unionville, charged with adultery and fornication and bastardy. Defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and the usual fornication and bastardy sentence.

Com. vs. Robert Watson, of Snow Shoe, charged with malicious mischief—the shooting of a dog owned by John Sarvey, who was the prosecutor. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. A motion was made for a new trial, and sentence suspended until April term, to which term defendant entered bail for his appearance.

Com. vs. James Roberts, of Philipsburg (colored), charged with assault and battery with intent to have unlawful carnal knowledge of Mrs. Emeline Bates, the prosecutrix. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Defendant not yet sentenced.

Com. vs. R. D. Cummings, charged with violating the liquor laws, was continued until next term. The defendant entered bail for his appearance at April session.

Com. vs. Charles Mills, charged with arson. He was indicted for having fired the stables occupied by Hicks & Bro., Howard Spangler and others that were burned in Bellefonte on Saturday night the 19th ult. The testimony adduced on part of the Commonwealth was altogether circumstantial, and was very disjointed and did not point with unerring aim to the guilt of the defendant. No special motive was shown for his having committed the crime, and the looseness of the testimony adduced on the part of the Commonwealth would scarcely have been sufficient to throw a shadow of suspicion upon a person of any character or of half-way respectable repute in the community. But the darkey was apparently friendless, and was pursued with great zeal and eagerness to convict, and it being predetermined by the fates and the Court that he was guilty, he was, by a considerable stretch of power in a strong charge by the Court adverse to the defendant, convicted. On Saturday morning last, Messrs. A. O. Furst and C. T. Alexander, volunteer associate counsel with Mr. Morrison, who defended the case in the trial, moved in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, with leave to file reasons within seven days, and asked for a suspension of sentence until April term next. The counsel for the prosecution did not oppose the motion, and was perfectly willing that sentence be suspended until next term. The case will be disposed of before court rises, and it is very likely sentence will be suspended until April term.

In the case of Schmidt & Friday vs. T. M. Hall, the action was to recover the price of a package of whiskey. The evidence on the part of plaintiffs showed that their agent, Mr. Ruhrer, was in Milesburg early in 1875, and took the defendant's order for the whiskey, which order he forwarded to his principals at Pittsburgh, the plaintiffs; that the whiskey was shipped to the defendant and received by him. Beaver & Gephart demurred to the evidence, holding the plaintiffs could not recover, as it was an action to enforce a contract prohibited by statute, and contrary to it; that the plaintiffs must show that they were licensed to sell liquor in Pittsburgh, and also have a license to sell by their agent in Centre county. The Court sustained the demurer, and ruled that no liquor dealer could send his agent into Centre county to sell liquor or solicit orders for liquor without his first having a license to sell in Centre county. The ruling is novel, and no doubt will be tested at an early day by the Supreme Court of the State: if it be sustained, it will revolutionize the liquor trade. The plaintiffs, in this case, not expecting the question to be raised, asked for a withdrawal of a juror, and a continuance of the cause until next term, which was granted at the cost of the plaintiffs.

Millheimers Aroused.

Millheim is certainly evincing a spirit of laudable ambition, and aims to make itself *the* great railroad town and centre of Pennsvallay. They have a great notion to build a branch railroad from *Millhemi* to intersect the L. C. & S. C. railroad at the Forks, and do it all themselves for their special accommodation; and because the *Centre Reporter* seems to think it a foolish and unprofitable undertaking, the old man of the *Journal* goes for Kurtz, of the *Reporter*, in the following manner:

The *Reporter* of last week, in an article of some length, labors very hard to convince the *Millheimers* that a branch railroad from Coburn Station to Millheim would not pay. The advice is plainly perceptible between the lines throughout the entire piece that the *Millheimers* had better abandon all hope of ever realizing an enterprise so desirable, simply because it might not pay six per cent. on the investment. We respectfully suggest that Mr. Kurtz try to convince the Board of Directors of the L. C. & S. C. R. R., and *that* would be an easy task, by the way, that it would not *pay* to extend the road to Centre Hall? In that enterprise he certainly has both a general and special interest, while, in a branch road from Forks to Millheim, he has not an iota at stake in any way.

The *Reporter's* reasoning would very easily establish many unpalatable facts. There are but few, if any railroads in the United States that pay six per cent. on the investment. The great Pennsylvania does not, nor does the Philadelphia & Erie, with all its immence freightage, while many others are glad to make but running expenses. The stock of L. C. & S. C. R. R. can be bought for *one tenth* its original cost, and the road earns but little over current expenses; but who for that reason would advocate to have it abandoned? Certainly not the *Millheimers*, for they have already experienced the many direct and indirect advantages of railroad communication with the outside world.

The *Journal* has always urged the early completion of the road—not only to Centre Hall—but to Lemont and Bellefonte. Nor do we base any argument upon such a flimsy foundation as direct profits, but upon the increased facilities for traffic and travel, and the development of our dormant resources.

The possible building of a branch railroad to Millheim is a matter purely local; and if the *Millheimers* and their Brush Valley friends can find "ways and means" to build it, we think they will do so without the *aid and comfort* of the *Reporter*, who in advance refuses to take stock in the enterprise.

The entire article smacks of an unfriendly and jealous spirit. It is unseasonable, uncalled for, and comes with a bad grace from a paper that so loudly professes to be in favor of railroads and public improvements generally, as does the *Reporter*.

The Greenback-Labor vote, at the last election, numbered 67.

The question of the period: What's the name of the last broken bank?

Perils of Well Water.

An illustration of the peril of impure wells is found in a case at Millbury, N. H. A young son of Rev G. A. Putnam was taken sick with diphtheria, and as the case did not yield to the usual remedies, Mr. Putnam concluded that the water from his well had an influence in the matter. Two quarts of the water was sent to State assayer Hayes, who replied that the water contained nitrates and ultrates such as are found in sewers and cesspools, chlorine and ammonia, and Dr. Hayes also wrote that if the water was not the primary cause of diphtheria, it would aggravate it very much. After receiving this word the water was changed, and in twenty-four hours there was a marked change for the better in the patient, and in three days the case was cured. The well was in a cellar near the sink drain, and had become contaminated with it, heavy rains making it worse than it would otherwise have been. Thus it will be seen that even nature does not always furnish for bodily refreshment that which is perfectly pure. But not so with the famous house of Sechler & Co. All their groceries are chemically pure and therefore cheaper than the vile stuff that is generally sold throughout the country. Just try them once and you will never trade anywhere else. They have also the best cigars to be found in this town, especially made for them. If you want a good smoke just try one of Sechler's cigars. Remember the place—Bush House block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office.

Greenback Nominations.

The Greenback ticket, as completed in their nominating caucus on Saturday evening last, and as reported to us, is as follows:

Chief Burgess—Geo. H. Weaver.
Assistant-Burgess—Wm. McClure,
Constable—Jas. C. Williams
Treasurer—James Harris.
Assessor—Geo. W. Tate.
Overseers of the Poor—D. K. Tate and Joseph Schnell.
Auditor—Jacob V. Thomas.
High Constable—Jas. Shorter.
North Ward — Councilman—M. W. Cowdrick.
School Director—David M. Butts.
Judge of Election—Robert Laird.
Assessor—Philo Ward.
Inspectors—Jas. Gordon, Wm. McClellan, Jr.
West Ward—Councilmen—F. D. McCollum and John Tate.
School Director—James Schofield.
Judge of Election—Simeon Haupt.
Inspectors—Harry Kontz, Ed. Kabella.
Assessor—Robert J. Doak.
South Ward—Councilman — James Dolan.
School Directors—John Brachbill and George W. Rogers.
Judge of Election—John McDermot.
Inspectors—Edward Brown, Jr., Jno. Sourbeck.
Assessor—Harvey Benner.
Charles Smith for Justice of the Peace in the South and West wards.

The ladies of the M. E. Church of Bellefonte are making elaborate preparations for an Old Folks' Concert and Tableaux, to be given by them for the benefit of the church, on the evening of the 22d inst. From the preparations being made the indications are that the entertainment will be superior to the one given by them about one year ago, which was an extraordinary success, and received a uniform judgment of approval by all who witnessed it. The little folks, and also the big folks, are in constant training for the coming entertainment, and it promises to be the finest of the kind ever presented to our people.

The Shakespearean Club of the State College, assisted by some of the members of the Faculty, will present Shakespear's great tragedy of Julius Caesar, in full Roman costume, on Friday evening February 15, 1878. This entertainment cannot fail to be worth a journey from Bellefonte to see. The arms, banners, costumes and other paraphernalia have been procured from a theatrical furnishing house in New York. We are assured that they will spare no effort to make the entertainment very interesting. Price of admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

Do not forget the District Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association. For those who have no other engagements the time can not be better employed than in attendance upon its sessions, and all are welcome.

The evening star, Venus, attracts much attention just now on account of her great brilliancy.

Young men, attend the nine o'clock meeting at the room of the Y. M. C. A. Sabbath morning.

None but the best men should be chosen to fill the various borough offices.

Public Sales.

Feb. 12.—At the Gorden homestead, Walker township, Tuesday, Feb. 12, commencing promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M. Horses, cattle, farm implements and household goods, the property of Sarah Gephart.

Feb. 28—At the residence of C. D. Frain, in Marion township, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming implements and household furniture. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

March 14.—At the residence of John Weaver, near Pine Grove Mills, Ferguson township, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock P. M., horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, and household furniture.

Feb. 15.—In West township, Huntingdon county, on Friday, Feb. 15, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., horses, cows, farming implements and household furniture; to be sold as the property of Albert Myton.

READING NOTICES.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.—*The Planished Sheet Iron of W. D. Wood & Co.*—Pittsburghers are familiar with the fact that Messrs. W. D. Wood & Co., of the McKeesport Sheet Iron Works, have been laboring for years to manufacture an iron that would be equal to Russia iron. They have been the recipients of numerous commendations, but the most pointed comes from the Nadional Association of Stove Manufacturers, which convened in annual session in New York on the 16th inst All the prominent stove manufacturers of the country were represented, and as the members of the association can speak advisedly as to the quality of the iron produced at the establishment, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, will convey their idea of its quality:

Resloved, That we consider it the duty of all American manufacturers to bring into their consumption, as much as possible, home products, especially when they can procure them at a reduced cost and of equal quality compared with foreign. We therefore take pleasure, as an association of American manufacturers, in recommending to the use of stove makers throughout the country American planished iron, at the same time complimenting the manufacturers (W. D. Wood & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.) upon their success in producing an article of such good quality and beauty of finish.—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle of January 24th.*

This great country is filled with people who are suffering from consumption, in some of its various stages, and others who have symptoms which point unmistakably toward the same disease. All appreciate the need of prompt relief. To whom shall they apply for advice? We would suggest that nearly every town has a responsible dealer in medicines, who, while furnishing the different remedies to his customers, learns by the reports of their experience what is most to be relied upon. Now, although Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is sold on its merits—no cure, no pay—and 10 cent trial bottles furnished, we wish to submit the case to the 6,000 honorable gentlemen who are selling this medicine throughout the United States. Enquire of them. If they don't pronounce unqualifiedly in its favor, don't try it. Below is a sample of their testimony:

"We have by actual count over forty different preparations for coughs, including all standard medicines, old and new, called for in this section. We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. With no newspaper advertising this remedy has had a sale larger than any other. It sells steadily, and maintains itself, and our customers speak uniformly in its favor as a safe and efficient medicine of its kind.

CARPENTER & BARRELL,
Albion, New York."

Sold by L. B. Rankin. 10-4-6t

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health), by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the United States. 36-eow-tf

A GENTLE HINT.—In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. 9 26-1yeow

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma; and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10w

New Advertisements.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of Orphan's Court to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of February, A. D., 1878, at one o'clock P. M. of said day the following described real estate, late the property of George Brown, deceased, namely: All that certain house and lot situate in the Borough of Howard, bounded and described as follows: on the north by Main street, on the east by lot of James Long, on the south by land of Jacob Becker, on the west by lands of George Wistar, containing one-half acre more or less,

Terms of sale—One-half the purchase money on confirmation, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

SAMUEL BROWN,
Executor of George Brown, dec'd.
J. S. PARSONS, Auctioneer. 6-3t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 21st day of February, 1878, under an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Patrons Co-operative Live Stock Association of Centre County, Pa.," the charter and object of which is to establish and maintain general trade in Live Stock and farm products of all kinds for the mutual benefit of its shareholders and customers.

CLEMENT DALE,
6-3t Solicitor.

Glad Tidings for the *Weak, Nervous* and *Debilitated. Our Latest Improved Self-Acting Galvanic Appliances* are a *speedy* and *permanent* cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver and Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration Weak Lungs, Back and Spinal Irritation, and Kindred Diseases. Prices, Waist Belt, $5.00; Spinal Belt, for Paralysis and Spinal Ailments, $10.00 and upwards; Armlets, Anklets, Head Bands, Knee Caps, $2.00 each; Suspenders, $5.00 Illustrated pamphlet free. Address,

GALVANO-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
27 East Ninth Street, New York.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, 6-6m

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cents, currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co., Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton Street, New York. 6-6m

PUBLIC SALE

Of Personal Property.

WILL be sold at public sale in Marion township, three miles east of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, February 26, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of stock, farm implements and household goods. 10 4-3t

JOHN G. NOLL.

AN ORDINANCE.—To provide for the issuing of rewards in cases of the commission of incendiarism or other crime:

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same:

SEC. 1. That the Chief Burgess of the Borough of Bellefonte be and is hereby authorized and directed to offer a reward or rewards for the detection, arrest and conviction of any person or persons who have committed or may hereafter commit incendiarism or other crime within the Borough of Bellefonte, provided, that the maximum reward or rewards shall not exceed in amount the sum of five hundred dollars in any particular case.

SEC. 2. That no reward provided for in the first section of this ordinance shall be offered, or proclamation issued offering the same by the Chief Burgess, without the approval of the Town Council.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this twenty-first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Approved January 21st, 1878.

S. S. LYON, C. B.
Attest: ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk. 4-3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Adam Decker, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the estate of Adam Decker, late of Walker township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ADAM DECKER,
4-3t* SAMUEL STAMM,
HUBLERSBURG, Jan. 26, '78. *Executors.*

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

LOVERS BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, or Secrets of Love, Courtship and Marriage—Showing how to get married, live happily, obtain health, wealth and distinction, and appear to advantage in society—200 pages—300,000 sold. Mailed for 10 cents, in Postage Stamps or Currency. Address, THE UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Newark, N. J. 9 25-3m

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Economy.

The following article, communicated by a correspondent of the *Practical Farmer*, is one in which all the readers of this paper have a common interest. The adults of this age are now passing through an ordeal such as has never before been encountered. The real meaning of the word *economy* was never so well understood as now. The history of the past shows most certainly that the natural inclination of frail humanity is to cultivate extravagance instead of economy, and many are now paying the penalty of their shortsightedness and reaping the bitter fruit incident thereto. It will be a wise move, to instill into the minds of the rising generation the importance of the practicing of economy "as of yore" as being the only true road to prosperity and earthly happiness. Nothing *forestalls* panics so effectually as economy, which, in all time to come, should, for pecuniary safety, be the watch-word in every household:

In this era of political struggle of party for office, the cry has been and is for economy and reform. It is thought that the trusts reposed in prominent public men are not held as sacredly, nor the money passing through their hands guarded as carefully as it should be. In fact, it has not been merely thought so; it has been proven as so, and of men in whom implicit confidence has been placed, thus throwing the bane of distrust upon them all as a class. The fact has been asserted that the head or leading men of our country are incompetent to fill the positions which they hold—that they bring embarrassment upon business circles, and are entirely unfit to lead a people in the paths of prosperity and peace.

Now, without any idea of trying to defend the men of whom this statement is made, we will now see if there are not as many weak points in the people's armor as in their chosen representatives.

True economy and honesty are the correct use of those powers of mind and body, and the best application of them to produce good and beneficial results both to physical, mental and moral wants. No perfect economist will so use his physical powers as to dwarf his mental strength, or his mental capacity so as to degrade his moral nature. He will make each apply to the other and have them all work together. The man who has so guarded his actions in business circles throughout a year as to be able to say that "of luxuries or the unnecessary indulgence of my appetites, I am free; of the stain of dishonesty and indebtedness, I am clear; of the habits of disorder which tend to disorganize systematic work, I have none;" is clearly following out a course of economy which will not only benefit himself, but his country.

Follow the principles of economy yourself, and you will be better able to choose the right side and elect economical and honest officers.

The use of whiskey, tobacco, and articles which neutralize the taste; association with bad company (old as well as young); non-sympathy with family cares; these and other degrading vices and actions are a curse, and he who practices them is a hypocrite to cry economy at any one else until he has himself reformed. A man who, rich or poor, uses liquor and tobacco and then cries "hard times" brought on by politicians, is a dishonest scoundrel asking economy of some one else for the purpose of indulging his own appetites. He who will neglect family, home and decent society, leaving it to take care of itself without trying to advance its comfort or beauty, is worse than the extravagant man who indulges in that which pleases his eye, ear and artistic taste for the sake of advancement and true pleasure. He who neglects his home, education, advancement, morals and other good things under his control, is no true economist, for he neglects that which is the true foundation of a nation. Those who have not done what they could to advance the morals, education and economy of their neighborhood are defaulters, stealing from the future of our country bright laurels and prosperity, and giving in their place that which will sap the life of the nation.

One of the greatest faults of humanity is that of observing the badness of others without analyzing its own corruptions. If we wish for prosperity we must not look for it from our leaders so much as from ourselves. We must not think that they are the salt which is to preserve us. We must always be ready to vote and stand up for the good projects and bear down the unworthy. Although we are not now on the battle-field, there are calls for us to stand by the old flag. In our homes, workshops, farms, counting-rooms, everywhere, we must do what we can toward helping on and practicing the truth as it is put forward in the church, school, civil, political, moral, intellectual, great and small movements of the day. There are little points penetrating the armor of our ship of State, and which, unless broken off, will soon reach the life and vitals of it. That they will is not to be doubted, but we must be alive and active, not sluggish, waiting till the last moment and then awakening to peril just in time to save ourselves. If we feel like attacking some one else, some one in office, on the questions mentioned at the beginning of this article, let us first look to ourselves and correct the wrong as it exists in the heart before we purge the diseased members of our body. There is something deeper and more vital in political and national economy and prosperity than the existing laws written in the constitutions of our country and State, or the exactitude with which they are carried out. There is something which, if tampered with and unnoticed, will cause a greater prostration of strength than the dishonesty and weakness of our politicians. It is that which teaches the young and old the love of country. A good home and intelligent, prosperous parents will teach it. It is that which shows them the way to treat others in business and financial affairs. An economical and moral course of life will do it. There is honor in little things. This, to be an honored nation, must become alive to the interests which concern her intellectual, moral and physical advancement, and each one should take pleasure in doing his little toward promulgating sound and healthy principles throughout the people of these States of America. This would be economy. Our country can not be economical unless it is that at heart. It is economy to live in happiness with your family and the future, and be able to say, "Search me, I am not afraid."

S. A. B.

A Good Cow.

Practice has well established that it costs no more to maintain a good cow than a poor one. What we mean by a good cow, is one that gives the largest flow of rich milk. The following item is worth a careful reading:

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN:—Mr. Anthony A. Skirm of this city owns an exceedingly good pure bred, but unregistered Jersey cow, as the following will show: She was four years old March 10, 1877. She is grey and white, and of medium size, not above 775 pounds in weight.

From May 1. 1877, to January 1, 1878, Mr. Skirm used from her milk the entire supply for his family of five persons, himself, wife and three children aged respectively twelve, eight and six years, and churned 327¼ lbs. of butter, as follows: In May, 52 lbs. 3 oz.; June, 45 lbs. 2 oz.; July, 49 lbs. 2 oz.; August, 38 lbs. 10 oz.; September, 42 lbs.; October, 36 lbs. 15 oz.; November, 33 lbs. 11 oz.; December, 29 lbs, 13 oz.; Total in 245 days, 327 lbs. 8 oz., or an average of 21¼ oz. per day. During the first seven days of the present month she made 6 lbs. 8 oz.

Previous to July she had no feed other than pasture. From July 1 to taking her out of pasture she was fed two quarts of corn meal and two quarts of shipstuffs daily. She is now getting four quarts of each per day.

Taking account of the milk used in Mr. Skirm's family, there is no doubt that the average yield of this cow was fully 1¼ lbs. of butter per day. Better performances are very rare.—[K., Trenton, N. J.

Horticultural Notes.

MULCHING IN WINTER.—It often happens that mulching in winter applied even as late as January, answers an excellent purpose. More plants are injured or destroyed during the freezing and thawing of the last half of winter, connected with the bright sun which is more frequent at that time, than during the earlier portion. On a moderate scale, and when additional fertilizing is not required, we find evergreen branches to answer an excellent purpose, as we have had occasion to remark heretofore, especially when the rottening of green leaves may be feared from too dense or impervious a cover. But when such danger does not exist, when mice are not feared, and a vigorous start to the plants is desired in spring, nothing is better than coarse stable manure with plenty of litter. The richer portions are washed out and carried down into the soil, and the straw remains on the surface to protect from sharp winds, freezing and thawing, and the effects of the sun's rays on the frozen plants.

HYACINTHS IN WINTER.—James Vick remarks in his Illustrated Monthly, that it is important to keep hyacinth bulbs cool and dormant before planting in autumn, in order that the new growth may not start and consume and dry up the bulb, on which it must entirely depend before planting. If planted in earth and kept in a cool place, roots will form and furnish nutriment, and the bulb will not then be exhausted and ruined. When planted in water, roots are formed, but the new plant must exhaust the bulb more or less for nutriment, and hence the reason that bulbs in water-glasses are so weakened that they do not do well a second year. Hence the superiority of the method of planting in soil in pots.

DEPREDATION OF BIRDS.—Prof. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, states in the Rural New-Yorker that one Sunday, at Adrian, Michigan, in about eight hours, the robins took 500 pounds of grapes. He says that H. D. Adams of Kalamazoo county, raises about 150 bushel of cherries annually. One year the birds came in such flocks that between 50 and 100 bushels of cherries were taken almost at once. He says the idea of raising enough for the birds is "played out." The most destructive birds are the robin, cat-bird, oriole and cedar bird, the latter by far the most so. Judge Ramsdell of Traverse county loses nearly all his cherries in this way, and he is going to let his trees go down.

PEARS IN MARYLAND.—A resident of the Eastern Shore of Maryland gives a list of the best pears in that region, in a late number of the Rural New-Yorker. For standards he names Osband's Summer, Clapp's Favorite Bartlett, Seckel, Sheldon, Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence and Vicar of Winkfield. He thinks nearly the only pear worth cultivating as a dwarf is the Duchess d'Angouleme, which succeeds remarkably well there. He states that Mr. Emory of Kent county exhibited at the exhibition of the Maryland Horticultural Society, two years ago, a specimen of this pear weighing thirty-three ounces—or one ounce over two pounds.

PROFITABLE APPLES.—Missouri orchardists recommend Ben Davis as the best for profit, and Smith's Cider next. Rome Beauty is strongly commended. The Lawver promises well in that State, but is too small and poor in New York. Rawle's Janet and Winesap are good apples in Missouri. Smith's Cider has been found to pay well in Pennsylvania, where one man at New Hope recieved $2,000 from his crop of this sort.

POTATOES.—Some of our exchanges mention the Snowflake as one of the most productive of all the newer potatoes—a few have not succeeded so well. We observe in the reports of experiments in England, where they are more troubled with the rot than here, that the Snowflake is named as one of the most free from this disease, and the Early Rose as one of those more liable.

SOWING PEAS IN AUTUMN.—A writer in the London Garden says he always sows his peas in November, and by rolling the seed in red lead, the mice do not touch them. When they appear in spring a small coating of coal ashes wards off the clugs.

APPLES FOR MINNESOTA.—Most of our readers are doubtless aware that the fruits regarded as quite hardy in most of the Northern States, cannot endure the winters of Minnesota. A special list must therefore be made for that State, and we have occasionally given the name of such fruits as succeed there. The following list is furnished by J. H. Harris, an experienced orchardist of that State: Duchess of Oldenburgh, Tekofsky, Plumb's Cider, and Fall Queen or Haas. Red Astrachan and Fameuse are not hardy enough. Late Strawberry will scarcely answer. Ben Davis, Gravenstien, Rambo, Fall Pippin, and Maiden's Blush, although hardly in some cold localities, fail in Minnesota.

A GOOD BEARER.—One of the most popular apples in Eastern Pennsylvania is the Smith's Cider, a sure bearer; even the past fall when other varieties were scarce, all who had trees of Smith's Cider of suitable age, had plenty of apples. They bear too full, often breaking the limbs. There are varieties better for eating, &c., but nurserymen find more call, in this vicinity, for the above than any other kind.

Good Barns and Good Feed.

The Pennsylvania barns are models in their way. They are large, capacious, convenient and comfortable. They not only afford ample storage for crops, but in the winter season furnish the most desirable housing for the stock. Our farmers, as a general thing, are saved the necessity of stacking their hay or grain, and the trouble and waste of dragging fodder from one place to another. The economy of having good barns is manifest in many particulars. It should be the ambition of every farmer to get one adapted to his circumstances as soon as he can.

Stock of any kind will consume twice the quantity of feed with comparatively little benefit, if it is doled out to them while they wander about the fields and woodlands, as would be required to sustain them in comfort and thrift, when they are fed in dry, warm and well ventilated barns. Then the grass land is saved from the damaging effects of the tramping cattle. The manure is kept in one place, and the larger the quantity the more completely does all its ingredients decompose and combine. From want of a good barn many a farmer loses, in five or ten years, more than enough by wastage of grain, to build one. None of the unsightly structures which often rise upon the farm, destroying its symmetry of appearance, occupying space about the homestead, and causing annoyance, can supply the place of a barn. Circumstances alter cases, and every farmer cannot have a large barn. But if he is true to his vocation, and desires such an accession to his premises, a barn just suited to the size and condition of his farm is sure to come.

The next thing after properly housing the cattle is to give the most nutritious food. To secure the best results in this respect much discretion is required. As much uniformity as possible should be observed, and then the quantity of the sustenance should be sufficient. If you have good hay and poor hay, mix them; don't throw into the crib that which comes handiest. Nor is it well to give good hay one week and very poor the next. Give meal enough with the hay to satisfy the appetite of the animal, whether the hay is good or bad. But allow no more than is eaten up clean. For cows, oxen and young stock, the appetite is a pretty safe guide as to the quantity of food they should have. If you use cornstalks or straw, cut them fine, and add meal and moisten. Then they are turned to good account; otherwise, they hardly answer a better purpose than to sharpen the appetite, bloating the stomach, but neither sustaining the flesh nor causing the milk to flow.—*Farmers' Friend.*

Fireside Items.

To clean wall paper, take about two quarts of wheat bran, tie it in a bundle of coarse flannel, and rub it over the paper. It will clean the paper nicely. Some people use bread, but dry bran is better.

MOLASSES CANDY.—One cup molasses, one cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one do. vinegar; boil without stirring until it hardens in cold water, then stir in a teaspoonful of soda, and pour on buttered tins; when cool; pull and cut in sticks.

A NICE CUSTARD.—Scald a quart of milk and pour it hot on broken eggs. Take five eggs, throw out the yolks of two, three teaspoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, and add a little vanilla. Set it to steam in a close covered vessel for six minutes, then set it on ice till wanted for use.

APPLE ISLANDS.—Stew as dry as possible apples enough to make a quart after being strained through a sieve; add a cup and a half of sugar; flavor with lemon; beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, and just before eating stir slowly into the apple. Serve from a glass dish, using as a sauce a nice boiled custard made of the yolks of six eggs, sweetened and flavored to the taste.

EXCELLENT ROLLS.—Melt in one and a half pints new milk a quarter of a pound of butter—lard will answer, or one-half the quantity each of lard and butter. Have ready two and a half pounds sifted flour, in which mix well half a teaspoonful salt, one grated potato, which should have been boiled the day previous, that it may be perfectly cold. As soon as the milk is lukewarm, stir it in; add a teacup of yeast and knead well. In cool weather let it stand near the stove, that it may rise in three or four hours; then put in a cool place an hour more; then work in half as much more butter, incorporating it thoroughly in the dough. Form it into rolls, place in a well buttered pan, let them rise about half an hour, then bake in a quick oven.

Seeds should be kept in a dry, airy room or cupboard, and the more equal the temperature the better. Seeds soon turn mouldy in a damp situation, and the place for keeping had better be hot than damp. A nest of small drawers is the most convenient place to keep seeds, and the name of each kind should be affixed. Arranged in this manner, they are readily obtainable, while there is less danger of waste, mixing and confusion than when kept in papers loosely bundled together in a way which necessitates the whole assortment being looked over, when any particular sort is required.

Raising Calves and Beef Cattle.

Some farmers have an idea that they can buy cows cheaper than they can raise them from calves. They may be able to buy scrubs, that are dear as a gift as milch cows, cheaper than they can raise them; but really good cows are scarce, and they can be raised cheaper than they can be bought. If a farmer has five or ten fine calves, he is stimulated to extra exertion to produce their winter fodder, without lessening his usual supply for older stock. He will grow, perhaps, a few acres of late fodder corn, to be cut when small and tender, or some millet, and some root crops that he would not have grown if he had no calves to feed; and these crops may be grown merely by a little extra exertion, costing almost nothing, and not taking a dollar from the regular income of the farm except for the seed sown. Raising cattle for beef is also a business that farmers can do profitably. See what an Englishman writes to the *Country Gentleman*, as follows: "It seems odd to an Englishman that raising of cattle and fattening for beef should not be done in the United States in conjunction with dairying more than it is. Any farmer making butter can raise all the calves on skim milk, and when fed regularly and kept in proper places, they will grow and come to be as good in every way as if allowed to suck a cow. Thus, by having a good pure-bred bull, and merely using the common precaution that his dam and grand-dams should have been good milkers, a very valuable herd of young cows can be brought into existence, and also there will be a fine lot of steers, which, with the draft from the dairy cows, will give an unusual sale of beef, bringing in just as much as if the cattle had all been raised by sucking their dams. As the exportation of meat to England will soon be universal from the United States, and the refrigerating system will soon permit of its being shipped from southern and other ports, grazing in the best grass districts will become a vastly profitable business."

Ammonia for Plants.

I had been using spirits of ammonia to cleans some fabric; it was diluted in soft water, and wishing to empty the dish, I turned it on a scarlet geranium that I brought out of the sitting room (as it looked as if it was struck with death or old age) and set it in the kitchen window. It was a pretty strong dose, but I thought I would see what it would do. It operated like a life elixir; the buds began to swell, and to-day it is as fresh and vigorous, with a thick foliage of leaves, as a young thrifty plant. I afterwards tried it on other plants, and I find it a splendid thing. It seems to strengthen them, and they really show that it is the one thing needful. It is not a costly fertilizer, and is very convenient. People like, if they cultivate plants, to have them look as if they are glad to live, and enjoy living. I do not think a flower stand, filled with pale, sickly, yellow plants, is any ornament; it puts sad thoughts and sober memories into our minds. But a few bright, vigorous growing plants remind us of the promise that the spring, laden with blooming verdure, will return, and the green leaves are like the record of that promise.

FARMER'S WIFE.

THE custom of tolling the grain taken to the mills as a compensation for grinding is beginning to grow monotonous, and a price per bushel is being introduced in some localities. The directors of the Chester county alms house have lately invited bids and received the following proposals: S. P. Robinson, wheat, 8 cents; corn, 4 cents, and oats 3 cents per bushel. R. S. Smith, wheat, 8 cents; corn, 3½ cents, and oats 3 cents per bushel. T. F. Grubb, wheat, 6 cents; corn on cob, 7 cents per hundred pounds; corn, 4 cents, and oats 2 cents per pushel. The last named was awarded the contract.

THE following table shows the name and number of horses which have trotted a mile in less than 2.19:

Name.	*Best rec'd.*	*Heats below 2,19.*
1. Goldsmith Maid.	2.14	55
2. Lula.	2.15	7
3. Smuggler.	2.15¼	11
4. Rarus.	2.16	13
5. Lucille Golddust.	2.16¼	4
6. American Girl.	2.16½	3
7. Occident.	2.16¾	2
8. Gloster.	2.17	4
9. Dexter.	2.17¼	1
10. Hopeful.	2.17¼	7
11. Nettie.	2.18	1
12. Judge Fullerton.	2.18	2
13. Red Cloud.	2.18	3
14. Lucy.	2.18¼	1
15. Lady Maud.	2.18¼	2
16. Lady Thorn.	2.18¼	1
17. Slow Go.	2.18½	1

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE.

Her Own Words.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pain left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C. KRABE,
638 West Baltimore St.

VEGETINE.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey St., Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The Best Spring Medicine.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours resp.,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

What is Needed.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir:—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, U. S. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE.

All Have Obtained Relief.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

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H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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Kingsford's
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Coal, Lime, Powder, &c.

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FUSE FUSE FUSE
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FUSE.

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CLARION, PA., December 14, 1873. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Your Cough Syrup is doing wonders. Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing.—JAMES H. COFFMAN.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1876. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Two bottles of your Imperial Cough Syrup cured me of a distressing cold, which settled on my lungs.—WM. REED.

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We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

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Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes. **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, &c. **FULL LINE OF SADDLERY** of every description. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents. Mrs. Potts' Improved FLAT IRONS, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared KALSOMINE, put up in six pound packages—easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

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We have the only Reversible Top-plate COOKING STOVES in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantee. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

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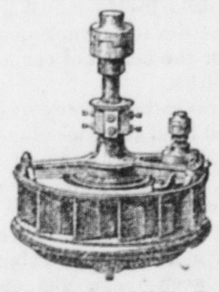
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C. B. BARRETT & CO.

Wholesale Only.

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY

WEDNESDAY MORNING

AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

The 19th of February is election day.

The date "1878" looks well on a receipted subscription bill. Try it.

Those who have taken time by the forelock and gathered their ice crop are wise.

Here is a good recipe for keeping moth, out of old clothes, viz: give them to the poor.

Suppose silver is at par with gold, what has that to do with Charlie Heisler's dog?

Welch & Co. will continue to sell teas at panic prices. They will give a pound of good tea for 26 cents.

Who will be our next Burgess? is a question, if the Greenback-Labor party has any luck.

Beware of all swindling circulars and lottery schemes sent through the mail.

There is no certainty about this weather. Now you have it—then again you haven't.

Daylight is increasing, but it does not change the hour for getting up in the morning.

The backbone of the cold spell gets broken and mended with complete regularity just now.

There is no doubt but that the dollar of our fathers would be useful in a pay-rental sense.

Prayers without provisions, in the shape of bread, meat and potatoes, will not save the starving from death.

Our greatest regret in the autumn evening of life is for the time that we wasted in the long summer morning.

It was just slippery enough last Monday morning to make it inconvenient to walk with hands in your pockets.

Do our rich men often contemplate what an amount of charity can radiate from a ton of anthracite or Snow Shoe coal?

Any one who has attended Court during last week, ought to feel that, rather than go to law, it were better to go sit on a bramble bush or crawl through a sewer.

The growlers and idlers who are out of work this winter might turn their time to some profit if they would pursue some course of reading that would tend to improve and elevate them.

The Philipsburg *Journal* says: "Ho, for France! D. W. Holt, Esq., our enterprising lumberman, has shipped a sample load of white oak lumber for France. If satisfactory, a good trade from that country is expected."

James Schofield is nominated by the Greenback-Labor party as their candidate for School Director in the West ward. Mr. Schofield is an earnest Greenbacker and would make a good school director. He is one of the right kind of men for such a position, as he has children of his own and feels a personal interest in the welfare of our schools.

On Wednesday last there was a meeting of the "Centre County Medical Society," held in Bellefonte, in the Hall of the Undine Fire Company. There were some fifteen physicians present. Dr. Musser of Aaronsburg, who is president of the Society, presided at the meeting. A paper was read before the Society by Dr. Glenn of Snow Shoe, on some subject pertaining to the profession. We have been unable to gather the work of the meeting in detail, but understand they had quite an interesting time of it.

On Thursday evening last, the rooms of the Library Association were open, and a reception given to Geo. Alfred Townsend, who had lectured for the benefit of the Association the evening prior. Quite a number of our citizens were present, to whom Mr. Townsend was presented, among whom were Governor Curtin, General Beaver, Judge Orvis, Ed. Blanchard, Hon. Wm. P. Wilson, Major. P. B. Wilson, Jacob V. Thomas, J. G. Love, Sheriff Munson and others. The evening was a very pleasant social affair, and one of enjoyment to all who were present.

Lecture of G. A. Townsend.

The lecture of George Alfred Townsend, in the Court House on Wednesday evening last, on "Christina, Queen of Sweden," was both entertaining and instructive. The subject matter of the lecture necessarily compelled the introduction of historic names and more or less statistical matter which, of themselves, are ordinarily uninteresting to a popular audience; but the whole subject was so smoothly and exhaustively treated, and couched in such excellent language and beautiful expression, that it was thoroughly captivating. The history of Sweden's great Queen, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, her greatest king and soldier, was fully and completely presented in the lecture, as well as very many interesting cotemporaneous historical events, among which was the settlement of Delaware in 1627 by the Swedes.

Mr. Townsend read pretty closely from his manuscript, in clear tones and distinct enunciation, without any special effort at eloquence. The audience, which filled the Court House, by its giving the utmost attention to the lecturer for two full hours, without any manifestation of weariness, paid the highest compliment to the lecture and lecturer. The proceeds net the Library Association about seventy dollars, which will enable it to purchase quite a number of works in addition to what it now has. The lecture on the part of Mr. Townsend was a gratuity, which is a favor that the citizens of our town fully appreciate, and which the Library Association will especially hold in grateful remembrance.

Mr. Townsend, who left town on Saturday last, was the guest of Governor Curtin during his stay here.

Parlor Entertainment.

On Thursday and Friday evenings of last week a parlor entertainment, under the direction and supervision of Miss Emily Natt, Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Geo. W. Jackson, consisting of tableaux and songs by the little old folks, was given at the residence of A. S. Valentine. The actors were all quite little people, except Col. Wilkinson, who played the *role* of the giant in "Jack and his Bean Stalk," which part he played most admirably. The entertainment was very excellent and pleasing indeed, and elicited nothing but praise from all who were present. The children were well drilled, and all performed their parts with great credit to themselves and in a manner quite complimentary to the management who trained them for the occasion. The object of the entertainment was to realize a fund to pay off the small balance of indebtedness the ladies of the Episcopal church owed for furnishing the new parsonage, and also to aid in purchasing a new organ. No admission fee was charged, but all who were invited and present enjoyed the pleasure of contributing whatever amount they saw proper when the opportunity was afforded. The proceeds realized was, we are informed, sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness for what it was designed, and leave a handsome sum for the new organ fund. The entertainment may very justly be denominated a decided success all round.

Mill Creek Excitement.

The Huntingdon *Journal* gives the following account of a murderous assault made upon a constable in that village last week, whose life is despaired of: "The little village of Mill Creek, five miles east of this place, was thrown into a fever of excitement, on Tuesday night last, by a brutal assault having been committed upon Absalom Robison, a citizen of the place, and constable of Brady township, by a man named L. D. Civils, who is also a resident of the same place. As far as we have been able to learn the facts are about as follows: It seems that a warrant had been issued by Esquire Cornelius for the arrest of Civils on a charge of assault and battery, and placed in the hands of constable Robison. That officer, in company with two other gentlemen, named Tate and Shingler, repaired to the residence of Civils, at about half-past 9 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of arresting him, but the officer had no sooner entered the house than Civils attacked him with a base ball club, striking him on the head and crushing in his skull. Civils then made at Mr. Shingler, and succeeded in striking that gentleman a severe but not dangerous blow. The wound of constable Robison is a dangerous one and will more than likely prove fatal. Civils was in this place on Tuesday morning, and had bills printed at the *Journal* job rooms, for a sale of his personal effects on the 6th instant. We learn that after he struck Mr. Robison he loitered around the place until Wednesday morning, every person seeming afraid to arrest him, until constable Westbrook went down, arrested him and lodged him in prison."

The Greenback Ticket.

The greenback ticket for the Borough, nominated on Saturday evening last, and which we publish elsewhere, is in most part a very good ticket, as most of the candidates are, or have been, good Republicans. The ticket presents the names of some twelve Republicans and the names of four Democrats, just about three times as many ambitious Republican Greenbackers as there are abitious Democratic Greenbackers. In fact, more than that proportion, inasmuch as M. W. Cowdrick was nominated for council and Charles Smith for Justice not as Greenbackers, but as Democrats, and because they are the candidates designated by the Democratic politicians of the borough.

The ticket nominated can hardly be said to be one that, above *all others*, commends itself to the thoughtful citizens of the borough as one that would ensure the most wise and economic administration of local affairs. A number of them have been in office before now, and, although they did very well, they did no better than those who are in office now, and it is not likely they could or would do much better than the present incumbents if they were to be elected. It is true our borough indebtedness is large, entirely too large, as the indebtedness of a great many individuals; but some of the men who now make the loudest complaints about the indebtedness of the borough, including school debt and all, and now cry aloud for reform, were men in office at the time the indebtedness of the borough was contracted and helped to contract it. If there be no special extravagance charged upon the present borough administration, and none shown, we can hardly conceive of the object of the nomination of this Greenback ticket.

But from the complexion of the ticket we think the master hand of a Blair or a McKnight may be seen, who have given shape to it, with a special view of turning the borough entirely over into the hands of the Democrats. Is it reasonable to suppose that the Democrats, who *profess* to be Greenbackers, are willing to give a hearty, honest support to a ticket four-fifths of its candidates being hitherto Republicans? There can either be no Democratic Greenbackers, or else they are the most modest Democrats ever we heard of, or else the ticket has been engineered by secret hands, whose chief design is to place the control of the borough into the hands of Democrats. We write this frankly because we have seen Republicans on several former occasions permit themselves to be made cat's paws to pull Democratic chestnuts out of the fire with, and we see the same game again about to be played. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Musical Convention.

There will be a grand musical convention in the Presbyterian church at Zion, commencing on Saturday, February 9, 1878, and continuing through the following week. On the last evening, (Saturday, 16th instant), the exercises will conclude with a grand concert. The convention will be under the direction of G. C. Curns. First-class musical talent will be engaged, and all who attend will be sure to get their money's worth. The Zion cornet band, one of the best in the county, will enliven the occasion with some of their fine music. It is the intention of the projectors of this enterprise to have one of the best musical entertainments ever offered to the people of Centre county. The price of admission is put low to suit the times. Family tickets, $1.00; single tickets for course, 50 cents; to concert, 25 cents; admission to single session, 10 cents. Harrison Kline, Noah Stover, Daniel Lesh, Jonathan G. Royer and H. M. Twitmyer are the committee of arrangements. Mrs. J. A. Bright, of Hublersburg, will preside at the organ. Marion orchestra with their instructor J. W. Ritmeyer, the celebrated solo violinist and cornet player, will add their efforts to swell the formidable display of art and talent.

A Sad Accident.

Mr. George Miller, a young man in the employ of John S. Homan, and with whom he made his home, residing near Aaronsburg, met with a serious if not fatal accident on the 31st ult. He was in the stable grooming the horses, and in passing under the partition from one stall to another, one of the horses, not having been spoken to, took fright and kicked, striking Mr. Miller on the head with sharp shoes, making a very severe wound and fracturing his skull. Dr. T. P. Musser, of Aaronsburg, was called in, and, on examining the wound, found the skull fractured and somewhat shattered. He took from the wound two small pieces of bone and dressed it, but it is altogether probable that the injury will prove fatal.

Toilet soap, two cakes for five cents, at Welch's.

Greenback Meeting.

A greenback meeting of some magnitude was held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 29th ultimo. The meeting was organized by electing Wm. Holt of Snow Shoe, president; Robert McKnight, John Hoy, J. H. Crissman, Adam Wright, Adam Wetherite, Wm. Kerlin and George Alexander, vice presidents; Geo. W. Rogers and A. Martin of Bellefonte, and J. P. Jones of Milesburg, were elected secretaries.

The meeting was first addressed by T. P. Rynder, Esq., of Lock Haven, who spoke quite well, and his speech evinced that he had been giving some attention to the monetary question. Some of his positions, however, were rather radical, and somewhat contradictory. For instance, he argued in favor of the Government assisting the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and of its assisting the building of the Southern Texas and Pacific Railroad, and then argued against the Government granting subsidies to any corporation.

After Mr. Rynder closed his speech Hon. A. J. Quiggle of Clinton county, was introduced, who soon became involved in a labyrinth of figures, statistics, and interest calculations, &c., that were not very easy of comprehension by the ordinary mind. He indulged chiefly in denunciation, but adduced no new argument in relation to the question.

D. G. Bush, Esq., was called out, who, in a few spirited remarks, placed himself on the side of the Greenback, and likely on the outside of any probability of a Democratic nomination for Congress, next fall, upon which he has been gazing with covetous eye for some time.

The Greenback movement is gaining some ground, and if it don't destroy itself by getting under the control of men ambitious for *office alone*, it may be able to exercise a political power and influence sufficiently strong to make itself felt at Washington and secure some wholesome legislation for the benefit of our American industries.

There was rather a funny spectacle manifested itself at the meeting. The president, William Holt, and the vice president, John Hoy, who sat at his right, have been for the past two years very bitter personal foes, growing out of some very perplexing litigation between them. But on the Greenback question they are one, and all minor ills they seemed to have buried and forgotten, and sat in joint presidency over the meeting as though the great commandment, "Love thy neighbor," &c., was to them the law of their being. But politics makes, at times, queer bedfellows of us all.

Y. M. C. A. District Convention.

On next Friday, Saturday and Sunday, February 8, 9 and 10, a District Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in this place. Mr. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary of the Association, will be present, and also delegates from the various associations in the district, which will make the meetings very interesting. We have not yet learned where all the meetings will be held, but the initiatory one will be on next Friday evening at seven o'clock in the room of the Y. M. C. A. There will probably be a meeting Saturday evening at the Baptist church, and a nine o'clock meeting for young men, at the Association room, on Sabbath morning, and also the final meeting Sunday evening at the Presbyterian church. The announcements will be definitely made in the churches on Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present and assist in making it, not merely a formal convention, but a meeting of spiritual power. As most of the churches will be closed on Sunday an opportunity will be afforded for all to attend.

The Osceola *Reveille*, of week before last, speaks as follows of the oil in Moshannon region: "The test well is still making a favorable progress. On Saturday morning of last week, a large gas seam was struck, from which issued a strong current of inflammable gas. The forge fire being within a few feet of the well, the gas instantly ignited, causing a lively time among the workmen; but after considerable exertion, the flames were subdued and the derrick and machinery saved. Owing to the continual escape of gas, the operation of drilling is necessarily confined to daylight, there being no effectual means for preventing ignition from the lamps used when drilling by night. This causes the work to proceed rather slowly; nevertheless, another favorable stratum below the gas crevice gives renewed assurance of final success. In the various stages of development, we have already found an unfailing stream of pure water, sufficient gas to light a city, and enough salt to salt the creation—more or less. Next, we will take oil for a change."

Small Pox at Huntingdon.

Our neighboring town of Huntingdon has been recently visited by the small pox scourge, which created consternation among the inhabitants, as will be better understood by reading the following correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*:

It is not yet possible to see what good is to result from the "ill wind" that has so long been sweeping over Huntingdon, but we may trust that there is within the laws of Providence some compensation for the evils we have endured. The small pox scourge, with which we have been visited, found us unprepared for its coming. We had neither sanitary regulations nor experience with which to meet it. The action of the people and authorities, though long delayed after the disease made its appearance, was perhaps as prudent and well-considered, when taken, as could have been expected under the circumstances, and should have been acquiesced in and sustained by all classes of the community. It was, however, received with some opposition and criticism. The disease having obtained such a firm foothold before its precise nature was fully understood, it seemed that extraordinary measures were necessary to relieve ourselves of its presence. The ordinance of Borough Councils prohibiting public assemblages—an extreme exercise of power—applied as well to meetings for religious purposes as to others, and was promptly obeyed by all the churches but two. Much disapprobation of the ordinance was manifested by portions of the Methodist and Catholic congregations, these demonstrations, so widely divergent in all other things, meeting here, under the lead of their respective pastors, on common ground in open violation of a law designed for the public safety. Their churches were opened as usual for services after the passage of the ordinance, showing their determination to yield, if at all, only to Executive authority, if it was sufficient for the purpose. The Methodist church was closed by a *coup d'etat* rather than by force, the chief of police taking the keys from the possession of the sexton, thus securely preventing it from being occupied. An effort was made to prevent the Catholics from assembling in their church; but was only partially successful, some of them having gained an entrance before the arrival of policemen. Those who came afterwards were not allowed to enter. The next day an information was made against the pastor, Father Murphy. He was arrested and taken before the Chief Burgess, who imposed a fine of ten dollars, which was promptly paid. Since these occurrences there has been no further attempt at violation of the ordinance. It is now being rigidly enforced. That it gives rise to grave questions in regard to the rights of the individual is not to be denied; but public sentiment, the sentiment of the majority, approves of what has been done. Many Methodists and some Catholics warmly sustain the Council. Should the disease continue among us three weeks longer, it will have its influence on our local politics. Whether the churches shall remain closed or be reopened will become an issue in the election of Burgesses and Councilmen in February. In another way it is also likely to affect us politically. The laws required by the contengency are no respecters of persons, or churches, or of parties, and we will probably have no regularly nominated tickets in the field, unless the conventions are held outside of the borough limits. But then we have a number of very accomodating politicians, who will no doubt furnish us candidates to be voted for, without consulting us, and we may be certain that somebody's interests will be duly considered in their election, even if the public welfare should not seem to be of primary importance.

The Methodist church in question is in the pastoral charge of the Rev, F. B. Riddle, well and favorably known in this county, who was conducting a protracted meeting at the time. Mr. Riddle took exceptions to the official proceedings, charging that while they undertook to prohibit church and other moral meetings, they allowed gatherings to concentrate at the hotels, saloons and dens of eniquity without molestation. As this is the news abroad, we submit that Huntingdon officials are entitled to the floor.

The *Mirror* of Tuesday evening reports that a passenger, Wm. C. Manson, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, who was on his way east and stopping at Altoona for lunch, mistook the shifting of the train for its departure and attempting to get aboard was thrown against one of the columns supporting the roof and thence on the track, where the wheels passed over his head causing instant death. On his person was found bills of exchange, checks, notes and coin amounting to $49,254.69, a gold watch and chain worth about $200—and sundry other matters. A dispatch from Mt. Gilead states he was a prominent citizen of that place. No blame attaches to the company or its employes for this lamented result.

Take him in the house these nights, girls. Just to warm his hands, you know. Yum, yum, yum.

The days are lengthening fast. We have nearly ten hours of sunshine now.

Saloon keepers are busy sweeping out the fragments of broken resolutions.

A Campaign Slander.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce was a candidate for State Senator, his political opponents published a pretended analysis of his popular medicines, hoping thereby to prejudice the people against him. His election by an overwhelming majority severely rebuked his traducers, who sought to impeach his business integrity. No notice would have been taken of these campaign lies were it not that some of his enemies (and every successful business man has his full quota of envious rivals) are republishing these analyseses. Numerous and most absurd formulas have been published, purporting to come from high authority; and it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors.

The following is from the *Bu Commercial*, of Oct. 23, 1877:

"Hardly a dozen years ago he (Dr. Pierce) came here, a young and unknown man, which however, included plenty of brains and pluck, indomitable perseverance, and inborn uprightness. Capital enough for any young man, in this progressive country, if only he has good health and habits as well. He had all these great natural advantages and one thing more, an excellent education. He had studied medicine and been regularly licensed to practice as a physician. But he was still a student, fond of investigation and experiment. He discovered, or invented, important remedial agencies or compounds. Not choosing to wait wearily for the sick and suffering to find out (without any body to tell them) that he could do them good, he advertised his medicines and invited the whole profession, of every school, to examine and pronounce judgment upon his formulas. He advertised liberally, profusely, but with extraordinary shrewdness, and with a method which is in itself a lesson to all who seek business by that perfectly legitimate means. His success has been something marvelous—so great indeed that it must be due to intrinsic merit in the articles he sells more even than to his unparelleled skill in the use of printers ink. The present writer once asked a distinguished dispensing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. Pierce's medicines. He said they were in fact genuine medicines,—such compounds as every good physician would prescribe for the diseases which they were advertised to cure. Of course, they cost less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides there was the doctor's fee saved. Moreover, buying the drugs in such enormous quantities, having perfect apparatus for purifying and compounding the mixture, he could not only get better articles in the first place, but present the medicine in better form and cheaper than the same mixture could possibly be obtained from any other source.

It may be thought that all this having reference to Dr. Pierce's private business has no point whatever when considered in connection with the proper qualifications of a candidate for the Senate. Perhaps. But it is the fashion now, and will be for a fortnight more, with sundry journals, to make sneering allusions to this very matter. After that brief period, they will be quite ready to go on doing his work as before, and as always before to speak of him as a great public benefactor."

MARRIED.

FATZINGER—HARTER.—On the 31st of January, by Rev. W. D. Detwiler, Mr. George T. Fatzinger, of Milton, Pa., to Miss Rebecca J. Harter, of Centre county.

DIED.

BARTHURST.—Near Richmond, Mo., Dec. 17, 1877, Laranoe Barthurst, aged 96 years.

He was a son of John and Annie Barthurst; was born and raised in Bald Eagle Valley, where still live three brothers and three sisters. In early life he became a member of the Methodist church at Old Eagle Chapple, and has since continued to live a pious and devoted Christian. He, with his family, moved to Mo. in 1871, where he lived to enjoy many of the blessings of life surrounded by numerous and kind friends. His end was the peaceful triumph of the Christian, in the full assurance of a happy immortality.

Rest, rest, loved brother, rest
On Canaan's happy land;
A heavenly crown is due thy head,
A glittering palm thy hand.
And for thy soul a peaceful rest
By God's own hand is given;
A glorious immortality—
A blissful seat in heaven. TAM.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, February 6, 1878.

The snow and unexpected sleighing have given life to our streets with a corresponding trade at the stores, which adds cheerfulness to the faces of our merchants, and we are very happy to know that those who advertise in the REPUBLICAN are the most largely patronized and the most prosperous

GRAIN—The snow and good sledding find a weak market for wheat, with prices almost at a minimum, but the deliverers are quite liberal. Many of those who were disposed to hold their crops a few weeks ago now exhibit a willingness to sell.

In corn, oats and rye there is no change.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	28
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	15
Bacon	8
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow per pound	7
Potatoes per pushel	25
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	16
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1878.

WHEAT—White, $1.38@$1.40; amber, $1.33@$1.34; red, $1.30@$1.32.

CORN—Dry, 53@48 cents.

RYE—Rye, 70 cents.

OATS—Mixed, 34@35 cents; white, 36@37 cents.

CLOVERSEED—Cloverseed, per pound, 7½@8¼ cents.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotation of White, Powell, & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 1878.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	106⅝	106⅞
" " " '65, J. and J	102⅞	103
" " " '67, " "	105⅛	105¼
" " " '68, " "	108⅛	108½
" 10-40 coupon	108⅛	108¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	117	120
New 5's, Reg. '81	104¼	104½
" " c '81	104⅛	104¾
" 4½'s, Reg. 91	103⅛	103¾
" " c '81	103⅝	103¾
" 4's, Reg. 1907	101⅛	101¾
" " c. 1907	102	102¼
Gold	102	102¼
Pennsylvania	30	30¼
Reading	15¾	16
Philadelphia and Erie	8	9
Lehigh Navigation	18¼	18½
" Valley	40	40¼
United R. R. of N. J	118	120
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	6¾	6⅞
Northern Central	16	16½
Central Transportation	52½	53
Nesquehoning	47	50
North Pennsylvania	36½	37